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The Outlook

Volume 143 May 5, 1926 Number 1

Give Her Her Sails Once More!

THE cover of this week's Outlook shows the Constitution (Old Ironsides) at her dock in Charlestown. It is a pleasure to report that this splendid relic of the old Navy is to be reconditioned with funds raised by the school-children of America. Our contemporary the "Scientific American" tells us that the one-half-million-dollar fund for the saving of the Constitution is on the highroad to success.

On a water-line of 172 feet the Constitution, as originally rigged, lifted her main-truck over 200 feet above the sea. Her bowsprit, jibboom, and flying jibboom reached over 100 feet beyond the stem, her spanker and ringtail booms extended 50 feet beyond the taffrail. The "Scientific American" happily suggests that the reborn Constitution be put back on the active Navy list again as a training ship. What a joy it would be to see the Constitution again with her towering cloud of canvas!

The Electrical Generation

AMONG the interesting responses which have come to The Outlook in reply to its appeal for a list of ten objects to be included in a museum of modern archæology[1] are two from high schools in Oyster Bay, Long Island, and Morgantown, West Virginia. In these schools the teachers of current events called upon their pupils to answer The Outlook's questions. The classes involved contained some sixty pupils.

Weighing the answers of these pupils in accordance with the importance which they placed upon their selections, we find that they consider the following objects as the most significant contributions of our generation to civilization. Ten points were given for first choice, nine for second, and so on down the line.

Radio, 416; telephone, 386; airplanes, 318; automobiles, 315; road construction, 276; electrical appliances, 215; ship models, 211; railroad equipment, 171; models of buildings, 121; wireless, 111; printing-press, 109; current books, 93; airships, 86; musical instruments, 57; motion pictures, 55; telegraph, 50; and tools, 49.

Some of the items on this list perhaps deserve a word of explanation. In the total ascribed to steamship models 42 points specifically belong to battleships and 45 to submarines. Under the general title "electrical appliances" 56 points were given to electric lights. Possibly many of the 111 points listed under "wireless" belong in the classification "radio." Some of our school friends were not particularly exact in their categories.

In looking through the list, it is at once obvious how tremendous a place in the mind of the younger generation is occupied by electricity. When motion pictures are ranked lower than current books and musical instruments, it begins to look as though the younger generation is not quite so flippantly minded as some have supposed.

Alphabetically arranged, the replies included the following subjects in addition to those mentioned: Anæsthetics, antitoxins, bicycles, cablegram pictures, canned food, clothes, dirigibles, disk plows, dynamos, educational exhibits, engineering projects, jewelry, legal systems, machine guns, newspapers, paintings, phonographs, radium, refrigerators, serums, steam-engines, telescopes, trolley cars, turbo-generators, typewriters, weapons, and X-ray apparatus.

Professors vs. Mankind

A COMMITTEE of the American Association of University Professors has drawn up a striking indictment of the game of football which contains most of the familiar charges against this much-discussed activity. Distortion of values, destruction of interest in academic prestige, encouragement of drinking and gambling, are some of the things for which football is held responsible. The only remedies offered are the suggestions that students be limited to one year's play in the course of their college career and that the number of games with outside institutions be radically reduced.

It is possible that some of the indictments drawn against football ought to have a broader target. The adulation of physical achievement, hysterical enthusiasm, misplaced emphasis, and unbalanced rewards are to be found in almost every phase of human activity. Perhaps it is not football that should be put on trial, but the human race.

An Arctic Expedition that is Different

THE primary purpose of a polar expedition is, as a rule, geographical exploration. Most of the numerous Arctic ventures now in progress or scheduled for the present year are concerned almost entirely with filling up gaps in the map; especially the vast lacuna north of Beaufort Sea, which has so long tantalized geographers. One, however, has a totally different object in view.

A generation ago the Austrian explorer Weyprecht urged the importance of establishing stations in the polar regions for carrying out a program of physical observations. Though he did not live to see his idea put into execution, it was splendidly realized just after his death in the International Polar Expeditions of 1882–3, when ten nations joined forces in maintaining a chain of meteorological and magnetic stations around the Arctic Circle. The University of Michigan Expedition, which is to go north this summer under the leadership of Professor W. H. Hobbs, will be a more concentrated effort of similar character. For years Professor Hobbs has been advocating a study of the winds over the great Greenland ice cap, in which he sees a clue to some of the weather mysteries of the north temperate zone. These winds are said to take the form of intermittent blizzards rushing furiously downward and outward from the center of the continental glacier. They are similar in character and origin to the Antarctic blasts that led Sir Douglas Mawson to call Adélie Land "the Home of the Blizzard." Their importance is more than local, because they form a link in the general circulation of the atmosphere between the north polar area and the equator, and, according to Hobbs, they have

[1] See editorials in our issues of April 21 and April 28.

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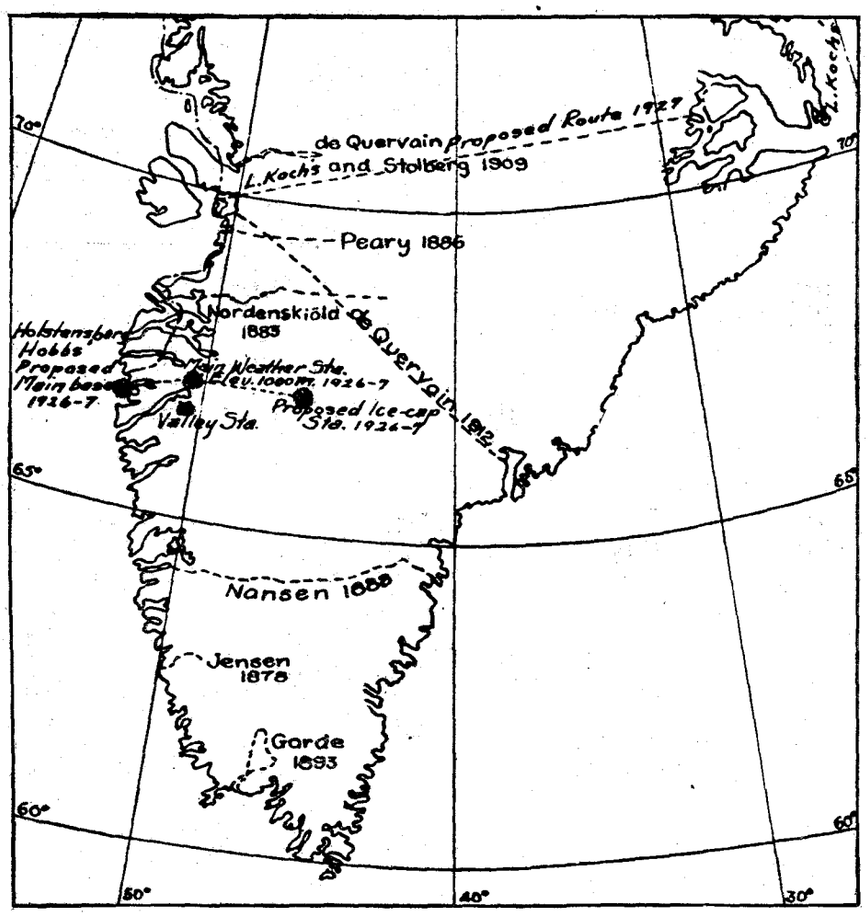

The proposed stations in Greenland for the study of Arctic winds. The map also shows some of the previous lines of exploration of the Greenland ice cap

a great deal to do with giving vigor to the cyclonic storms that travel across the North Atlantic. Their investigation will be the chief task of the forthcoming expedition.

The party of about twenty is expected to leave the United States late in June or early in July and make its headquarters in the Holstensborg District of Greenland, on the east side of Davis Strait. Four meteorological stations are to be established in this vicinity and operated for a period of fifteen months. Besides the station at the main base, on the coast, there will be one near the inner edge of the fringe of land outside the ice cap; another on the windy upper slope of the ice cap; and a third farther in upon the ice plateau, where the winds are generally light. Two stations will be continuously occupied, while the other two will be visited at fortnightly intervals for the purpose of resetting the self-recording instruments. The stations will be equipped with radio. Last year three meteorological stations maintained by the Danish Government in Greenland began reporting their observations regularly by radio for incorporation in the European weather maps, and presumably the temporary stations of the Michigan expedition will do likewise.

A secondary task of the expedition will be the study of ice and icebergs. An attempt will be made to measure the depth of the ice cap at various places by a new acoustic method. The chief breeding-ground of North Atlantic icebergs lies near where the party is to be located.

Altogether quite a contrast to the dash-for-the-pole style of Arctic exploration.

Newspapers and Postal Rates

At the recent meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York, embracing some five hundred daily sheets, Chairman J. D. Barnum of the Postal Committee presented a resolution calling upon the Government to reduce second-class rates as much as might be consistent with fairness in the interest of the wider dissemination of publications carrying intelligence. He asked for a "bundle rate" on the line of the parcel post, which would be of especial value to dailies.

One of the inexplicable mysteries about the Post Office Department is its persistent hostility to second-class matter. Chairman Barnum pointed out that the rate charged newspapers under the present zone system is far in excess of that paid to other forms of transportation, while the rural delivery, which now costs close to $100,000,000 annually, could easily carry four times as much matter as it now does.

This is true, but the Department, with unrelenting persistence, refuses not only to make reasonable rates, but declines to increase its efficiency. Papers are thrust aside and carelessly handled. Indeed, the whole attitude is one of contempt. This can only be credited to the bureaucracy which controls it, and which for twenty years has grown increasingly hostile to the daily and periodical press.

After the Wet-Dry Battle

The hearings on the "wet" bills, now concluded, have been beneficial. The people of the country undoubtedly have now a clearer conception than they had before of several things—of the strong points of enforcement and its benefits, of the weak points of enforcement and its dangers, of what the friends of enforcement need in order to achieve a more complete success, of what the "wets" really mean by their demand for modification.

It was the "wets" who demanded the hearings. Originally the "dry" organization opposed the plan. Even the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee had at first thought nothing could be accomplished by open hearings except to afford a vehicle for "wet" propaganda, but finally yielded to the demands. Then the "dry" organization withdrew its objection.

Extremists on both sides have been disappointed. There has been plenty of "wet" propaganda and a great abundance of "dry" opinion, but evidence has been sparse. Such evidence as there has been on the "wet" side has been testimony in support of what needed no proof—that the violation of the prohibitory law has been widespread and in some regions scandalous; but it has failed to show that, even where most outrageous, violation has equaled or even approached the lawlessness of what was before prohibition a legalized liquor trade. Such evidence, on the other hand, as the "drys" have produced has been in the nature of

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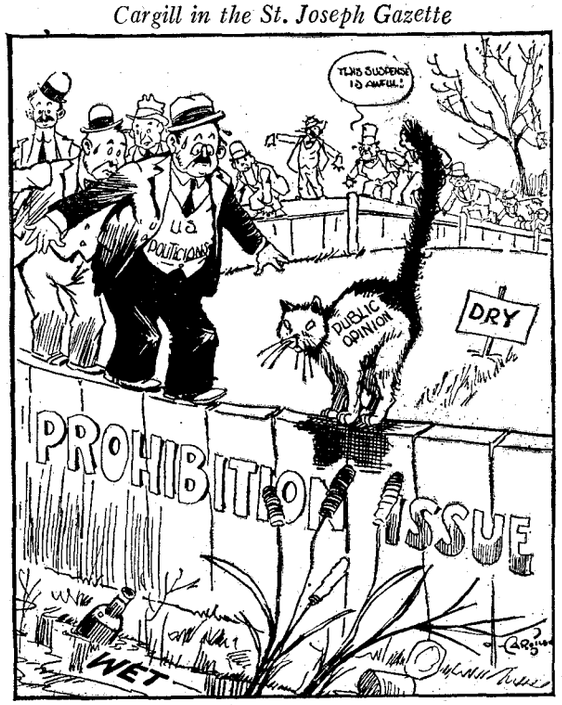
Those pampered animals

(Much Ado About Nothing, Act IV, Scene 1)

Cargill in the St. Joseph Gazette



Whichever way she jumps, she's going to have lots of company

From Mrs. William Mitchelhill, St. Joseph, Mo.

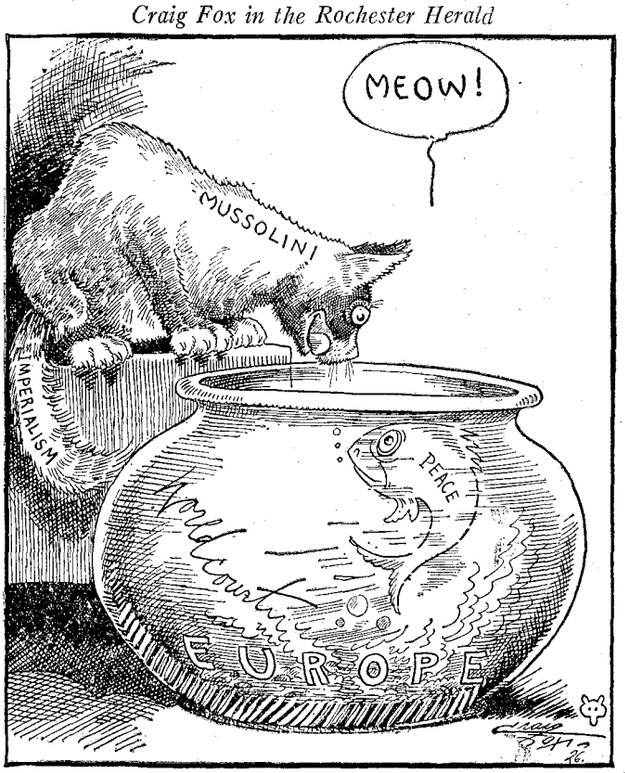
Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch

THE WETS ARE GETTING WETTER AND THE DRYS ARE GETTING DRIER!
THE STUDY OF OUR EXCEPTIONALLY WILD BIRD LIFE
EVERYTHING IS DRY!
EVERYTHING IS WET!

This will probably be the verdict

From Lucile Blair, Columbus, Ohio

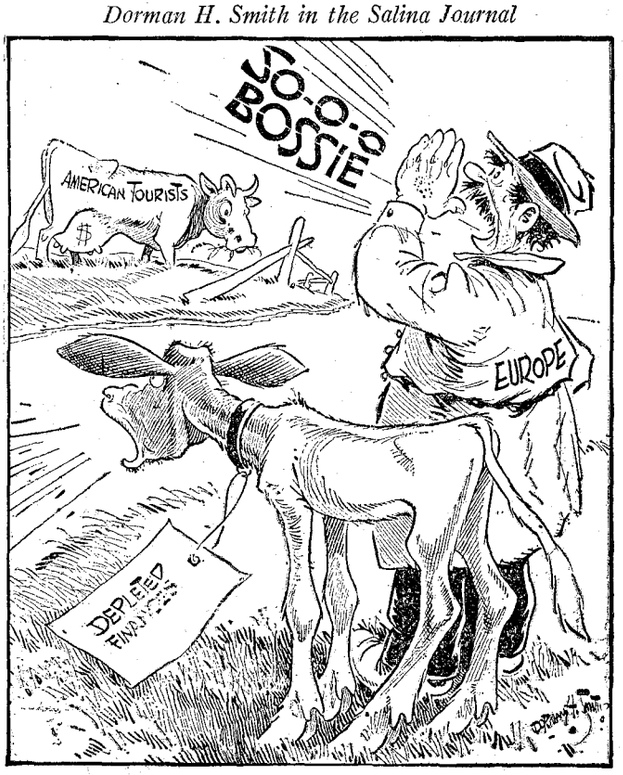
Craig Fox in the Rochester Herald



The cat and the gold fish

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Dorman H. Smith in the Salina Journal



Feeding time again

From Alta M. Reed, Salina, Kansas

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testimony, sometimes supported by figures, to show that prohibition has had certain beneficial results and that in certain places there has been a high degree of law enforcement; but it has not been such as to justify complacence with present conditions.

Propaganda and Opinion

THERE can hardly be any doubt remaining that the purpose of the "wets" is not legalization of a beer "non-intoxicating in fact," but gradual and piecemeal weakening of the law until liquors intoxicating in fact may be legally obtained by any who want them. This, of course, is not the conscious purpose of all those who favor modification of the Volstead Law, not even of all the witnesses who appeared to testify in favor of modification; but that it is the conscious purpose of those who are leading the fight for modification or repeal was clearly enough stated by Colonel Julian Codman, who conducted the case for the "wets." Take two or three sentences from his summing up at the end of the hearings—take them as given in the daily press, possibly not entirely accurate but sufficiently so that Colonel Codman has not denied them:

"The plain fact is that millions of the citizens of these United States . . . intend to live their own private lives in their own way, to eat what they please and to drink what they can afford. They do not intend to be deterred from the gratification of these eminently reasonable desires because fanatics rave or because cowardly legislatures pass foolish laws." "We must attempt step by step to correct the evils which these madmen have brought upon us, and, while I do not believe that this bill will be a panacea," etc.

The bill to which Colonel Codman referred at that time is the one which would provide that a liquor, to be illegal, must be intoxicating in fact. By the time the hearings approached the end the "wets" apparently had abandoned all their other bills to concentrate upon the attempt to get into the law a phrase which would avoid any definite limit of alcoholic content.

The beautiful and easy indefiniteness of such a phrase was revealed when Senator Reed, arguing with General Andrews on the stand, turned from a defense of 2.75 per cent beer to the statement that 12 or 14 per cent wine would not be intoxicating.

This, however, was one of the least glaring of Senator Reed's revelations. He proved himself utterly futile in his attempt to put words into the mouths of opposition witnesses, but he left little undisclosed of what was in his own mind.

General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, was four times on the stand. The manner in which he deported himself did much to establish the fact of his capacity for his task. He conveyed the impression of complete frankness. His statements were clear and should not have been misinterpreted. If they were misinterpreted by persons on both sides, it was mainly because those persons were not at the moment in a frame of mind for exercising unbiased judgment.

The effect of the hearings on the public is therefore likely to be good. The effect upon legislation is quite likely to be nothing. Certainly the "wet" bills are not any nearer enactment. If any pending bills have a better prospect as the result of the hearings, they are those which General Andrews advocates for putting more and sharper teeth into the Prohibition Law.

A Border Patrol Wanted

A BORDER patrol of from 12,000 to 15,000 men will be necessary in order to enforce prohibition when the illegal diversion of alcohol has been stopped. This statement was made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews before the Judiciary Committee of the House, which conducted hearings on the Hudson Border Patrol Bill while the Senate sub-committee was hearing testimony and opinions concerning the various "wet" measures.

General Andrews had testified in the hearings on the "wet" bills that smuggling across the border is not one of the largest sources of bootleg liquor in the United States, but he told the House Judiciary Committee that it will become so as soon as the diversion of alcohol into beverage channels is stopped. This would indicate that General Andrews expects genuinely to plug the leaks from the alcohol plants. When that is done, he said, "we think we will have the liquor situation within the country well under control." But, he continued, "it will count for little if we cannot protect the borders."

The Border Patrol Bill was introduced by Representative Hudson, of Michigan, Chairman of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Committee and representative of a district where transborder violations are, perhaps, at their worst. The Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, in the neighborhood of the city of Detroit, afford exceptional opportunities for the smuggling, not alone of liquors, but of dutiable goods, and even of aliens who cannot get in through the ports.

The border patrol, if the bill authorizing it is passed, will have the duty of enforcing, not alone the Prohibition Law, but the Tariff Law. Presumably, it would turn into the Treasury enough money from duties collected to go a considerable way toward paying the cost of maintaining the patrol. Assistant Secretary Andrews has charge of customs as well as of prohibition. Presumably, too, a co-operative arrangement would be made between the Treasury Department and the Department of Labor by which the border patrol would be used in the apprehension of aliens trying to enter the country in violation of the immigration laws.

Treaties Without Law Are Dead

TO the list of bills already pending for facilitating enforcement of prohibition one certainly and two probably will be drawn as the result of recent court decisions. The one which is certain to be presented to Congress will be an enabling act for giving effect to the treaties extending the right of search and seizure of liquor-laden vessels beyond the old three-mile limit. The one that probably will be presented will be in the nature of an amendment to the Volstead Act placing alcohol permits on a yearly rather than a continuing basis.

The two decisions which appear to make such enactments necessary were handed down in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit including New York. One was in a libel case against the steamer Sagatind, of Norwegian registry, seized several months ago sixteen miles off the coast. The Court held that, while the treaties are in proper form and were properly ratified, Congress has enacted no law by which the Government of the United States has its own consent to such seizures.

This decision is heralded as bringing "Rum Row" back to the old line three miles offshore. The decision, however, is not final. The Supreme Court of the United States may reverse it. But meanwhile the motley fleet of rum-runners, acting under the temporary immunity of

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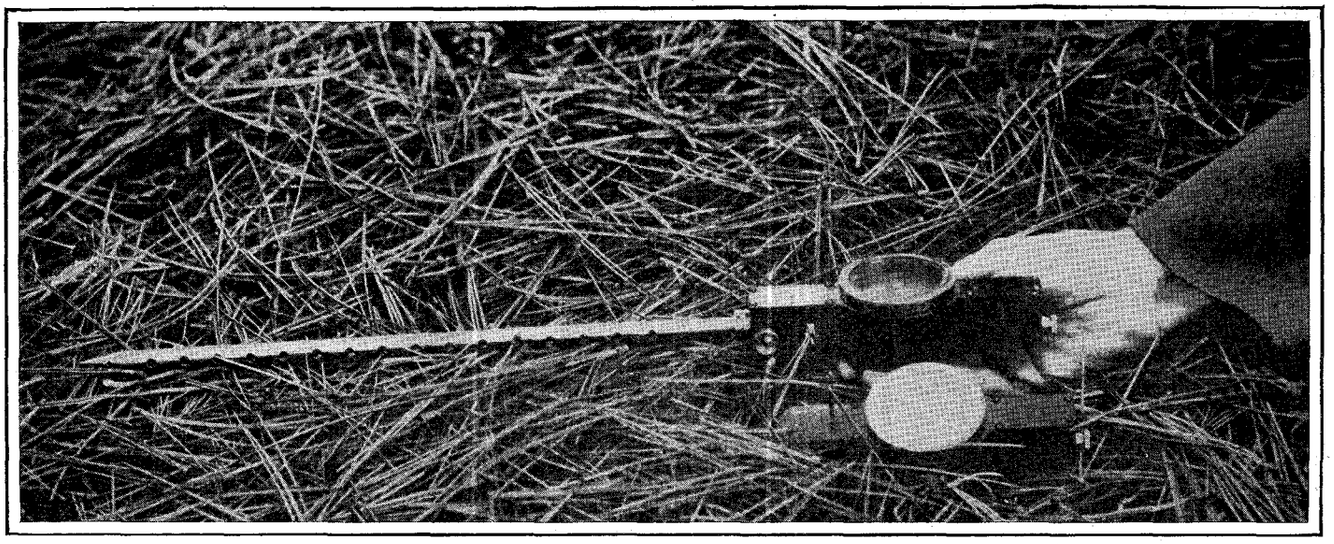

Measuring Fire Danger in the Forest

Hygrometer devised by the United States Forest Service for showing the amount of moisture in the forest litter

the existing decision, may move close inshore and succeed in landing considerable quantities of contraband of conviviality in New York and other coast cities. In any event, the passage of an enabling act is regarded as desirable, and the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews is said to be moving to perfect it.

The other decision came in the action of William J. Higgins & Co., alcohol denaturers of New York, to force restoration of their permit, which was revoked and a new one refused on January 1. The Court held that, while the evidence against the Higgins company warranted revocation, the proper procedure for revoking a permit is by judicial hearing by the prohibition administrator, as provided in the Volstead Act.

Thirteen denaturers and 250 manufacturers of products in which denatured alcohol is used lost their permits at the same time that William J. Higgins & Co. lost theirs. All of these are restored if the decision of the Court stands. A rehearing has been granted, however. It is estimated that the time necessary for judicial hearings in these 263 cases would exceed two years.

Radio Confusion Worse Confounded

"NOBODY has authority," said Secretary of Commerce Hoover in discussing the court decision in the Zenith Radio Corporation case, "to protect the listening public against utter chaos in the service upon which it has come to rely." Continuing, he said that if stations are to select their own wave-lengths and time for broadcasting, considering only their own advantage, effective public service will be at an end. He made it clear that the Zenith decision affects not broadcasting alone but amateurs, point to point, transoceanic and other wireless services.

The importance of radio broadcasting is probably overestimated by the American public just at this time. But the importance of wireless telegraphy, particularly as it applies to navigation and transoceanic communication, is not overestimated. Impotence resulting from confusion in that field would be disastrous. And, certainly, there is danger of confusion when all authority to regulate is set aside.

Secretary Hoover believes that the White Bill, if it were a law, would meet the requirements. There are objectionable features in that bill, but it is incomparably better than the present law, enacted in 1912, when even wireless telegraphy was hardly more than a theory and when wireless telephony was a dream. The White Bill was passed in the House early in the session. The Senate, with due regard to its traditional dignity, could have passed the bill within a week after it came from the House.

The public has forgiven the Senate many things. But the public is likely to be quite resentful of the unnecessary jar to its ear-drums as the result of endless interference. Besides, the Senate may have shipwreck and drowned men to answer for if it delays longer in the performance of a simple task.

Coping With "Fire Weather"

"BY what way is the light parted, which scattereth the east wind upon the earth?"

The question and the investigation of it are as old as Job, but only during the past twelve years has the United States Government paid out money to further the search for the fact. Next year the ages-old question will cost the Government $20,000 more than it has cost in any year before. That sum has been added in the Agricultural Appropriation Act to the amount available to the Weather Bureau for safeguarding the forests against fire weather—in short, for telling the custodians of the forests when the east wind is going to blow.

For the east wind withers and sears our Western mountains and slopes and coast to-day as it withered and seared the land of Uz while the seven sons and three daughters of Job still disported themselves and while yet the three thousand camels and the five hundred yoke of oxen browsed the scanty herbage. When the wind blows from the desert across the high mountains to the sea, the forests become tinder-boxes and the lighting of a cigarette is likely to set the world aflame.

What the Forest Service and the other guardians wanted to know was when the east wind would blow—wanted to know far enough in advance to make preparation for it, to shut down logging operations, stop the burning of slash and débris, put the fire-fighting units on guard and deploy them to the best advantage. So the Weather Bureau prepared to find out. First, it enlisted the co-operation of the Canadian Meteorological Service in extending the daily weather map to the northward. Fire-weather warnings were originally issued only from Portland and San Francisco, but they have been extended until they

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cover now all the forested regions of the country.

What is expected of the Weather Bureau is that it will warn the Forest Service and others of the coming of the east wind. Action following the warning ought to be for the Forest Service and the other guardians of woodlands. Still, the old tendency to claim credit to the limit is in the hearts of men, even of Weather Bureau men. One of them says, discussing this fire-weather-warning business, "Not long ago a good-sized blaze in the Olympic National Forest, in Washington, was put out by a drifting fog."

Probably Job knew, when he asked the famous question about the east wind, that wet wood will not burn without coaxing.

National Origins

IT is not generally known that the United States will discontinue after this year the plan of restricting immigration by country of birth and will next year, and permanently thereafter, limit the annual inflow of foreigners to 150,000 flat, to be prorated upon a basis of ancestry or national origin of the inhabitants of continental United States by the Census of 1920. This amendment was tacked on the Johnson Bill, now in operation and better known as the Two Per Centum Limit Law, by Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, and was later adopted by conference, then duly enacted and signed by the President. It is the law of the land, but does not become effective until July 1, 1927.

Little heralded and less understood, the drastic measure has simply been lying dormant as subdivision (*b*) of the American Immigration Act of 1924. True, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor were designated jointly to make determination of immigrant quotas attributable to modern geographical areas upon this basis of the ancestral blood of the American people, but nothing has been done in the matter thus far except the appointment by these Cabinet heads of an interdepartmental committee of experts to study the origin of the modern American *homo* and make a list of quotas according to their findings. Even such a man as Dr. Joseph Hill, population expert of the Census Bureau, who is a conspicuous member of this committee of experts, admits that about the best that can be done will be to come somewhere close to the intent of Congress. Because of the official confusion that has arisen and the woeful lack of understanding of the law by the general public it may be well to quote here the Reed amendment to the Johnson Bill:

> (*b*) The annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin (ascertained as hereinafter provided in this section) bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

The amendment then proceeds to tell how. It says that "such determination shall not be made by tracing the ancestors or descendants of particular individuals, but shall be based upon statistics of immigration and emigration, together with rates of increase of population as shown by successive decennial United States censuses, and such other data as may be found to be reliable."

Where New Americans Come From

NATURALLY, even the experts have found themselves up to their ears in the quicksands of dilemma. Perhaps the man who has gone farthest thus far as a pathfinder is John B. Trevor, described as a master of arts; a former captain of the military intelligence division, U. S. A.; a chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur; an expert on population and a man to whom a book of logarithms would be far more diverting and more romantic than the personal memoirs of the Countess of Cathcart. Through its "International Conciliation," the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has caused to be printed and distributed a very excellent analysis of the American Immigration Law of 1924 written by Mr. Trevor. Since this treatise has been quoted by members of Congress in debate over the proposed plan of restricting immigration by national origin, it would seem proper to rely upon Mr. Trevor's figures as the best thus far arrived at.

He says that the population of the United States as enumerated in 1920 is composed of 58,421,957 white native born of native parentage; plus an element characterized by the Census Bureau as "foreign stock"—that is, foreign born, native born of foreign parentage, and native born of mixed parentage, one parent native and one parent foreign born, amounting to 36,398,958; and a balance of "predominately native born of Negro descent, some American Indians, and a relatively small proportion of Asiatics, amounting in all to 10,889,705." After figuring out the proportions, it is interesting and important to note that Mr. Trevor finds that under the new plan Great Britain and Northern Ireland would have the lion's share of our national immigration under the proposed plan of permanent restriction, with a quota of 85,135. The German annual quota would drop from 50,000 to 20,028. The Irish Free State would have only 8,330 a year, losing heavily from its present quota. Scandinavian countries would suffer great losses, and southern and southeastern European countries would dwindle to quotas of the 100 minimum class, excepting Italy, which would have an allotment of 5,716, a slight increase over the Johnson Bill quota of 3,800.

It seems like going back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown for a basis of restricting immigration to this great country, much of whose greatness has been wrought by immigrants since 1885.

A Half-Century of Legal Aid

THE scope of the work of the Legal Aid Society of New York, which has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is indicated by a remark in its latest annual report: "The Legal Aid Society does not compete with lawyers but co-operates with them. Except for the Legal Aid Society the legal profession has no institution such as physicians have in hospitals to serve as a clearing-house for charity cases." It does not give doles of food or money or act as an employment agency; it gives legal aid and advice from a corps of experienced lawyers to those who cannot enforce their rights for lack of means. It requires a retaining fee, but fixes it at twenty-five cents and remits it in case of inability to pay.

The Society largely owed its inception to the energy of Arthur von Briesen. In its early days Joseph Choate, Carl Schurz, Henry Ward Beecher, and Theodore Roosevelt supported the idea and the work; to-day Elihu Root, Secretary Hughes, Chief Justice Taft, and other eminent men approve and indorse it.

How the work has grown is shown by the fact that in 1876 the Society handled 212 cases; in 1925, it had 29,502. Most

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of the cases are on the civil side, but a Volunteer Defenders Committee in certain circumstances (usually when assigned by the court) defends indigent prisoners; in 1925 there were 602 cases on the criminal side.

One service of notable value rendered by the Legal Aid Society has been to reduce the extortion of disreputable installment men and to improve thereby the reputable installment business. Another has been to secure payment of wages or rightful debts where the employer or debtor relied on the poverty of the person wronged to secure immunity. Deserted wives also form a numerous class of clients.

In view of a certain sensation now in the public mind, it is interesting to note that the Society's Attorney-in-Chief, Mr. Leonard McGee, very much doubts the wisdom of the proposal to forbid by law the marriage of a minor under sixteen. He believes that such a law would invite disrespect and disregard, and he comments: "The time has come for those among us who have vision to oppose the many attempts being made throughout our land to accomplish by inhibition that which experience has taught cannot be accomplished aside from education."

The Long Arm of Trade

TIED up at Pier 11 on the San Francisco water-front there lay, a few weeks ago, a huge freighter of the United American Lines. She was the steamship Sachsen, and she was taking on a cargo destined for Germany. A correspondent of this paper passing that way stopped to watch the gangs of stevedores loading into her giant holds big consignments of the famous canned sweet corn from Alameda County, prunes from Santa Clara, boxes of dried and canned fruit from the valleys of Sacramento and San Joaquin. But this was not all. After the fruits of the earth came bale after bale of old clothes, and after the old clothes ton after ton of scrap iron, tin, wire, and brass.

It seemed a strange medley, and our correspondent stopped to discuss the matter with one of the officers of the Sachsen. The corn and the fruits were understandable enough; but the old clothes? Well, it seems that the old clothes are processed and made sanitary. The apparel in good condition is sold in Germany for use, the balance, after a time, comes back as rags, to be bought by American manufacturers of roofing and pulp products.

As to the scrap metal, Germany has discovered a new reservoir of raw material. In time the metal returns as toys, structural products, and also as finished copper and other wire. It is all good for business. Later on the finished products made from scraps will become scraps again, and, after another trip half round the world, will return in new forms to pay for more Alameda corn and Santa Clara prunes.

Lady Elsie E. Allerdyce

Of such things is the kingdom of prosperity.

"Nonia"

THE hardships of life in the two thousand outports of Newfoundland and Labrador have been amply stressed by the books, lectures, and appeals of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, who has raised and expended large sums in relief work during thirty-five years he has given to his medical-missionary service. Public response in England, and especially in the United States, has been liberal, reaching, it is said, a grand total of $5,000,000.

Newfoundland itself has now taken up the work in practical form, under the initiative and leadership of Lady Elsie E. Allerdyce, wife of Sir William L. Allerdyce, Colonial Governor of the island.

Poverty is not the worst of the evils the people in the outport hamlets have to endure. Their wants are few, their lives simple. But for the most part the main occupation is fishing. This is seasonal, and occupies little more than four months of the year. A poor catch is, of course, a creator of misfortune when no other occupations are available for the rest of the time. The lumbering operations of the two great paper companies at Grand Falls and Corner Brook now give winter work to some five thousand men, and the early development of the Reid properties at Gander River for paper and artificial silk making promise further opportunities. But at the best there is much idleness, especially among women and girls. Many of the latter leave for the States, where they become admirable trained nurses. Largely of Scotch ancestry, they possess a stability of character that fits them for this important and exacting occupation.

It is to the women and girls that Lady Allerdyce has devoted her plans, which took shape in June, 1924, in the form of an association, of which the initials of its objects have been made to form the name "Nonia." It was devised just as a cable address, and grew to be both a trade-mark and an appellation. The Reid Newfoundland Company gave the society room in its building. From this point industrial centers are operated over the outport areas, distributing supplies and bringing home-made manufactures to market. Mr. T. V. Hartnett, an American, head of the Imperial Tobacco Company, took over the administration of the finances. Local staff members have built up what is already a promising and prosperous organization. The industrial factors are knitting work and rug making, much of which has to be taught through printed patterns and directions. The women and girls have responded nobly. December sales before Christmas in 1925 amounted to $1,800—no great sum, but $1,800 more than the workers ever had for themselves before. The receipts for the past year from sales were $7,621, but there was a further return in payments to the nurses sent to outports, and a liberal support from friends, so that altogether in the first year $20,000 was kept in motion. The knitters earned $5,301. Small as this seems, it went far and did a world of good.

Samples of the work sent to Boston, where 45,000 Newfoundlanders form a valued part of the population, met with much favor, and there are signs that a wide and successful market is being created. "Nonia" is becoming known as a trade-mark.

It may be noted that in the last year

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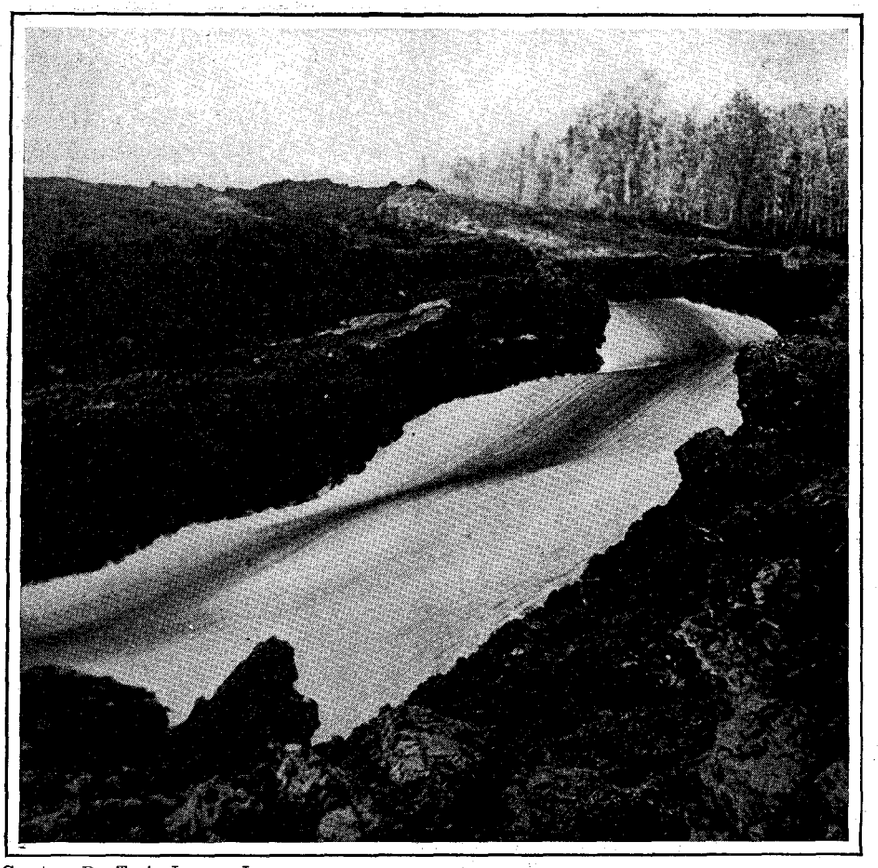

Courtesy Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr.

Stream of lava flowing from Mauna Loa during the eruption of 1919

the women and girls of Porto Rico sold $5,000,000 worth of embroideries and drawn-work in the United States, and those of the Philippines $6,000,000.

Hawaii's Perpetual Advertisement

HAWAII'S two spectacular volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa, are almost as continuous in their performances as the electric signs on Broadway, and much less expensive. Kilauea, which is always more or less active, achieved its last big feat of publicity in May, 1924, when a series of tremendous explosions sent up clouds of dust and rocks to a height of 30,000 feet. Less than two years later, on April 18, 1926, the neighboring crater took up the task of keeping the Hawaii National Park on the tourist map of the world. This recent exploit consisted of a big lava flow, such as occurs from Mauna Loa, on an average, every five or six years. The fiery streams pouring down the mountainside to the sea are said to have presented the finest spectacle that the world's largest active volcano has afforded since it has been under the observation of white men.

A volcano subject to violent outbreaks, however much it may conduce to notoriety, is not, as a rule, an asset to the region where it is located. Volcanic eruptions rank among the afflictions of humanity. Since the year 1500 A.D. 98 eruptions of 57 volcanoes have destroyed about 190,000 people and property of colossal value. Eruptions of the Hawaiian volcanoes have been singularly free from casualties. In the Kilauean explosion of May 18, 1924, one spectator was mortally injured by falling rocks while taking photographs on the rim of the crater, the only case in which anybody has been killed or badly hurt at this volcano since the year 1789. The recent lava flow from Mauna Loa wiped out a small village, but took no lives, and the previous eruptions of the same crater have been equally devoid of untoward consequences. Though it would be rash to predict that the two volcanoes will always maintain their present reputation for "tameness," their record up to date is extremely reassuring.

Meanwhile, besides advertising the otherwise fascinating isles in which they are situated, the Hawaiian craters furnish science with unique facilities for studying volcanological phenomena at close range. The observatory on Kilauea, which its indefatigable director, Dr. Jaggar, has made, in proportion to its size and resources, one of the most productive scientific institutions in the world, ought to be supplemented by a similar establishment on Mauna Loa. At present this loftier and less accessible volcano is under only intermittent observation. A millionaire with a taste for encouraging science might do worse than invest his surplus shekels in a volcanological observatory on Mauna Loa, to be maintained as a branch of the one that has been in successful operation for the past fourteen years on the neighboring volcano.

Germany, Russia, and the League

ALARMISTS have been warning Europe that the treaty just negotiated between Germany and Russia was intended to draw the German Republic into a military alliance with the Soviet Union against the Allies of western Europe. The text of the treaty, as signed in Berlin, removes these fears. It is, first of all, a neutrality accord strengthening the German-Russian treaty of Rapallo and re-emphasizing their economic understanding.

Russia is a natural market for German production, without which the working of the reparations program might well become impracticable. This is a fact to be read in the history of two centuries of German commercial and industrial activity in Russia.

The new treaty, which is to be registered with the League of Nations, obviously is not designed to interfere with Germany's entry into the association of Geneva. It simply specifies that "should one of the contracting parties, despite its peaceful demeanor, be attacked by a third Power or several other Powers, the other contracting party shall preserve neutrality throughout the entire duration of the conflict." A similar provision applies to economic boycotts.

Germany is left free to co-operate with other nations against Russia if the Soviet Government should be found guilty of an aggressive war upon another state. Germany simply reserves the right that other League Council members have, to make such action subject to her own agreement and consent.

Great Britain has welcomed the new German-Russian understanding. If the

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other Allies take the same sensible attitude, the new treaty should be a further guaranty of order in Europe.

The New Shah

THE coronation of Reza Khan as Shah of Persia in Teheran on April 25 was, by all accounts, one of the most gorgeous spectacles of modern times. Like Bonaparte, Reza put his ceremonial and ancient crown on his own head, but he received homage of lesser crowns and jeweled regalia from the nobles gathered around the peacock throne.

When the "Boy Shah" was formally deposed about six months ago, after he had become a member of the kings-in-exile colony in Paris, observers pointed out that, although there were already in existence a Constitution and a National Assembly, they were a mere pretense. Reza will undoubtedly be a dictator, but his history shows ability and shrewdness.

When he formed a Republic (on paper) after the revolution of 1923, it was as the quickest way of getting rid of the Kajar dynasty, which, after all, dates back only a century and a half.

Reza is called an "ex-stable boy," but in fact he is of aristocratic family. He served for a time as a cadet in the cavalry and took care of his own horse in accordance with a Persian custom. He is described as a man of culture and taste and has had some diplomatic experience.

What is sought by the Persians is not democracy but public order, honest rulers, material improvements, and a reasonable share by the people in the affairs of the country. An English correspondent who knows Persia well says that "Reza Khan is enough democracy for Persia."

The Shakespeare Theater

THE recent destruction of the Shakespeare Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, in England, by fire, has led to an international movement to rebuild and endow the playhouse at Shakespeare's birthplace. Supplementing the English effort, an American committee has been formed, with Percy S. Bullen, 66 Broadway, New York, American correspondent of the London "Telegraph," as Secretary. The Committee will collect funds toward a construction cost of $500,000 and an endowment fund of $750,000.

With such a sum, the dual object of providing a fitting memorial and giving Shakespearean revivals of quality ought to be achieved. There surely should be little difficulty in raising the money. A fractional contribution from every lover of Shakespeare in the English-speaking world would do it.

Joseph Pennell

JOSEPH PENNELL, who died in Brooklyn on April 23, was not old as years go. These numbered but sixty-five. Yet few Americans have measured more in accomplishment. Together with his wife, Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, a niece of Charles Godfrey Leland, he has to his credit a memorable biography of James Abbott McNeill Whistler, while on his own account his output as an etcher and illustrator was remarkable in quantity and merit. Traveling extensively and living much abroad, he never lost his individuality or pepperiness as a critic. He was impatient of the crass and the mediocre; often expressed himself bitterly, but usually with truth. Certainly, no one cared more for the perfections than he. If he was severe with others, he was equally so with himself. His death is a distinct loss to art and letters.

A Swedish Feminist

ELLEN KEY, who died on April 25 at the age of seventy-seven, shared with Selma Lagerlöf the honor of leading for many years the list of Swedish women writers who have attained attention outside of their own country. Unlike Miss Lagerlöf, Ellen Key wrote no

International

Joseph Pennell

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stories, and she argued with intellectual aridity rather than emotional appeal, whereas when Selma Lagerlöf was asked by her Government to write a series of popular text-books they turned out to be also delightful fairy-tales.

Miss Key wrote and lectured on child training, on woman's rights, and on marriage reform, and was an early leader of the so-called feminist movement. She was "advanced," yet her doctrine was that for women motherhood came before public work and that freedom of divorce was the way to prevent loveless marriages. It is said that her pro-German attitude in war time was not because of special admiration for Germany, but from a belief in peace at any price. In a brief notice of her book "War, Peace, and the Future," published during the war, The Outlook's reviewer, after describing it as a plea for peace, added dryly, "We do not, however, find in the book any plea for justice, liberty, or human rights."

Miss Key has left as a guest-house for workingwomen who show aptitude for culture and love of beauty her home on Lake Vettern, built on land owned by the Swedish Government and filled with pictures, books, and art objects.

Who's a Liberal?

TWO subscribers recently stopped their subscriptions to The Outlook. One wrote:

> I am a political radical, and I subscribed to The Outlook because I felt that I needed a check upon my theories. I find The Outlook so liberal, however, that it is no longer of any value to me.

The second subscriber wrote:

> How The Outlook has changed! It is no longer the Liberal journal that it once was, but has become a hard and fast conservative. I have reluctantly decided to discontinue my subscription.

It begins to look as though the adjectives "liberal" and "conservative" were rather elastic terms. If they have any value at all at the present time, it is as convenient epithets for the use of those who do not take much trouble to think. You're a liberal! You're a conservative! have almost come to have the same meaning as "So's your old man!"

When some one proudly says, "I am a conservative," he does not mean that he wishes to conserve things as they are. He merely means that he has certain pet dogmas which he regards as of supreme value and that those who do not place the same value upon these dogmas are, *ipso facto*, enemies of the Republic, and probably wife-beaters. The self-confessed liberal is generally equally certain that he is the possessor of the whole truth. He keeps ready at hand specific nostrums for the ills of mankind. Those who prefer other remedies he consigns to

(C) Underwood & Underwood

Ellen Key

the same limbo which the conservative has selected for those who oppose his views.

As a matter of fact, the words "liberal" and "conservative" ought not to be taken as opposite terms. A man who is liberal can be thoroughly conservative, and a man who is conservative can be thoroughly liberal.

Of the two terms the word "liberal" has probably departed furthest from its original significance. The meaning of the word in its truest sense is well illustrated by a passage from Lowell's "Among My Books." He wrote:

> The study of them [the classics] is fitly called a *liberal* education, because it emancipates the mind from every narrow provincialism, whether of egoism or tradition, and is the apprenticeship that every one must serve before becoming a free brother of the guild which passes the torch of life from age to age.

Even those who believe that true liberalism can be achieved by other things than the study of the classics might well accept Lowell's use of the word "liberal." Liberalism is not a dogma; it is, or should be, an attitude of mind.

Uncle Sam and His Debtors

A CARTOON in a recent number of the London "Punch" depicts Uncle Sam as a paunchy, prosperous gentleman lecturing an assembly of pinched and poverty-stricken nations of Europe, and asking them if they have learned nothing from the war. The reply is, "We have learned what we owe you."

Clever and cutting, it is characteristic of the regrettable bitter spirit that has arisen over the settlement of the war debts between former allies who should be the best of friends. Blame lies on both sides. Mean-tempered things have been said and answered in the same way. There was the picture of America, bloated with wealth yet squeezing more vast amounts from war-stricken Europe, drawn by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in a debate in the House of Commons. It was followed by the London "Morning Post's" caustic comment on "this policy of almost skinning Europe." Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in ill-advised retaliation, accused Mr. Churchill of aiming at complete cancellation of the debts. Senator Reed, of Missouri, in his irresponsible speeches opposing the Belgian and Italian agreements, has declared that the United States is more popular now in Germany than with the Allies.

Former Premier Poincaré, in a recent public address in France, has drawn a just and appealing picture of the difficulties of his country, facing the debt demands of both Great Britain and the United States, and of her need for reparations first for the damage done by German armies. But he has failed to grasp or express the fact that America is contending for the principle of recognition of obligations, on which all credit must be based.

Uncle Sam, as a result of all this, is being drawn by European caricaturists as "Uncle Shylock." Such unfair and unjustified attacks strike at the basis of all good and helpful relations.

The treatment accorded to Belgium, France, and Italy has shown that the people of the United States, as represented by their Government, are not inclined to press hard terms upon their friends. Since the war we have waited to come to an understanding with France, while she paid a slight amount of interest in comparison with her huge

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total indebtedness. Admittedly easy terms have been granted to Belgium and Italy, after similar long delays; and the Debt Funding Commission is now considering easy terms for France.

The final ratification of the Belgian and Italian agreements by both houses of Congress evidently has improved the chances of a French agreement. The irreconcilables have made their last stand. Defeat in the Senate of a motion to reconsider the ratification of the Italian agreement is conclusive proof of the prevailing wish for a sensible and speedy settlement of the debt problems still outstanding. It is apparent that any understanding on the French debt which can be accepted by the Debt Commission and recommended to Congress by President Coolidge's Administration is reasonably assured of adoption.

Ambassador Bérenger, of France, has shown that his country now has a firm intention to face the unpleasant problem, and it seems probable that his negotiations with the Debt Commission in Washington will end in success. What he is reported to have offered consists of smaller initial payments than those which Caillaux agreed to ($25,000,000 as compared with $40,000,000), but a larger ultimate sum (over $7,000,000,000 as compared with $6,220,000,000) approximating more nearly the amount of $7,500,000,000 which the American Commissioners regarded as a minimum.

The terms outlined prove that France is ready to face to the full of her capacity the obligation represented by her great debt. Her will to pay is emphasized further by the news from London that France is to begin to remit a sum equaling $20,000,000 a year on her debt to Great Britain, pending a final agreement regarding the terms of full repayment.

A great deal of trouble has been caused by the notorious "safeguard clause" by which France has sought to retain the right to reopen the question of her war debt to the United States in case Germany fails to fulfill her duties under the reparations program now in operation. There is an important reason why Americans should view this desire tolerantly. Many people do not understand that the Transfer Committee, set up by the reparations plan of the Dawes committee of experts, has the duty and responsibility of controlling the payments to be made by Germany to the Allies, so as to avoid undue harm through depression of German exchange. No such protection is thrown around the Allies by the debt agreement with them. We ought to be willing to do at least as much for the Allies as we have argued that they and we should do for Germany.

The plea of France for leniency makes an appeal to the sympathies of America equaled only by that of Belgium.

France needs to secure in New York loans to aid her to escape from her present financial crisis. Payments on her internal debt now take three-fifths of her revenues. Her hopes depend on an agreement maintaining the principle of recognizing obligations. It is to the interest of both parties to reach a settlement on the most favorable terms that can be ratified.

A Cultivator of Religion

IN calling to its Presidency Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin Union Theological Seminary, in New York City, has virtually declared its faith, not in theology or scholarship, but in religion.

This does not mean that it is abandoning theology or underestimating scholarship. Its retiring President, Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, whose very success as an administrator has brought him burdens which he can no longer bear, is one of the foremost scholars in the world, and is a profound student and gifted teacher of the history of theology, and he will remain long, we hope, to inspire the students of the Seminary with the love of truth and learning. If there is any divinity school in the country in which the spirit of the true university is alive and promises to flourish, it is Union Theological Seminary. But if the function of the minister is to be a leader of religion, it is not the chief function of the seminary to create theologians or scholars, who in turn will create other theologians and scholars to be teachers of theologians and scholars after them *ad infinitum*. Its function is to foster and train men who will become skilled in the direction of religious life. It is precisely because Dr. Coffin's eminence is due, not to his scholarship, though his learning is broad and well rooted in the love of truth wherever it may be found, but to his skill in religious leadership, that his accession to the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary is significant of what is taking place in the Church to-day.

It was about twenty years ago that Henry Sloane Coffin became minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Although he is one of the most popular preachers in the country, notably at the colleges, it is not because of his preaching primarily that he has made the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church an extraordinary force in the life of New York City; it is because of his genius as a cultivator of religion itself. A man may be very able as a speaker and writer about horticulture or farming and yet not be able to make things grow. Henry Sloane Coffin has made religion grow in his church and through his church. He can talk about religion, it is true, so that people will listen and even the skeptical will respect what he says; but all the preaching in the world would not do what he has done and has succeeded in getting others to do.

Dr. Coffin has really made of his church a house of the neighborhood. What is its neighborhood? That church has answered the question in the same way that Jesus answered the man who asked him, "Who is my neighbor?" Wherever it has seen a need and has had a chance to minister to it there it has found its neighborhood. At least that has been its ideal. Outwardly it has shown its ideals in its building and in its organizations; but these have been simply the forms of expression that are necessary in modern American city life. What has counted has been the service it has done and the way it has done it.

And, naturally, it has not asked people primarily to believe or accept without believing a creed. It has recognized that creeds are part of life, but are not the threshold to life. Jesus Christ did not start out by asking people what they believed. It is true that he asked some of his most intimate disciples what they thought of him, but only after they had been associated with him and had been his disciples. He did not require them to perform any rites. He did not ask people what they knew or whether they were good or bad before he accepted them. He started, not by an examination, but by an invitation—"Come, follow me." His religion was life. His test of religion was what that life produced. John the Baptist wanted to know whether Jesus was the Christ, and Jesus told John's messengers to go back to him and tell him what they had seen. And the test to which he submitted was the one to which he put others. By their fruit he would know them. Not saying "Lord, Lord," was for him the sign of religion, but doing the will of the Father.

The story of the good Samaritan was the expression of this in the terms of

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Palestinian life in the first century. The American churches' task is to find means of expressing it in the terms of American life in the twentieth century. Choosing a man with Dr. Coffin's record, Union Theological Seminary shows that it is aware of what should be its chief business in the training of its students.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

To Clean the Ocean of Oil

FOUR years ago Congress adopted a joint resolution requesting the President to call a conference of maritime nations with a view to adopting effective means for the prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. The situation, it was admitted, was very bad. Pollution from oil had become such as to menace the maritime and fishing industries, to increase greatly the fire hazard to port and shore property, and to render many bathing beaches practically unusable. An Interdepartmental Committee was appointed to arrange for the conference. This Committee has just now reported to the Secretary of State that "the Government of the United States is now warranted in convening a preliminary conference of experts representing the Governments concerned."

Four years seems a long time when a need is urgent. In this case, however, the interval does not represent time wasted. Shortly after the Committee began its work in August, 1922, the fact was ascertained that nobody knew how to prevent the dumping of oily mixtures into the sea; nobody had invented a machine which could be readily installed on shipboard and which would effectively separate oil from water mixtures. The Committee therefore concluded, and the Secretary of State and other officials concurred in the conclusion, that it was "not expedient to call an international conference until we shall be in position to submit practical proposals." The Committee now believes that it can submit such proposals, and the conference—at least a preliminary conference—will be called presumably within the next few months.

Meanwhile the situation has greatly improved. When the resolution was adopted, pollution was reported from all seaboard and lake States except New Hampshire and Mississippi and had reached serious proportions in and around the harbors of New York, Boston, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, the Mississippi River, Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and many lesser ports. By the most recent reports, only about one port in seven has an oil-pollution problem at all serious. The situation is still far from what it should be, but it has improved steadily during the four-year interval. Some of this improvement is due to investigations and other activities instigated by the Interdepartmental Committee. Much of it is due to the passage by Congress of the Oil Pollution Act of 1924, and much to State and municipal laws and ordinances.

By either statute or ordinance or both, something effective has been undertaken toward preventing oil pollution to the waters of the following States: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

Meanwhile measures for the prevention of oil pollution have made progress in most of the other maritime nations, including practically all of the states and colonies of the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

There still remains the problem of preventing the dumping of oil and oily mixtures at sea outside of territorial waters, much of which floats to the coasts. And this problem, necessarily, much be solved by international co-operation. It is to be hoped that it will be solved by the conference about to be called. This, apparently, is made possible by the progress of the past few years in devising machinery for use on ships which will separate oils from such mixtures as must be discharged at sea.

Much remains to be done at home, of course. Waters are polluted by oil from many sources other than oil-burning or oil-carrying vessels—from oil field operations, oil terminals and loading points, refineries, gas plants, industrial plants, ship-repair yards, railroads using or transporting oil, and from sewer systems. Most of those things are outside the scope of investigation indicated by the joint resolution of 1922, outside the province of the Interdepartmental Committee. That Committee has, however, pointed them out.

We ought to set our own house, as nearly as possible, in order before the representatives of other nations come to sit in conference with us.

College Thinking About College Drinking

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

SENATOR EDGE, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill into the Senate which would modify the Volstead Act so as to permit a larger alcoholic content in beverages that may be legally sold under the Eighteenth Amendment. In support of this bill he requested the special Senate Committee whose hearings have just been concluded at Washington to summon two Yale undergraduates to testify as to conditions prevailing in the University under prohibition and as to the sentiment of the undergraduate body regarding the prohibitory law.

The two undergraduates quite properly responded to this official request. One of them is Chairman of the "Yale Daily News" and the other is the Managing Editor. That they hold these two honorable offices is an indication of their high standing in the undergraduate body. Their testimony is therefore to be regarded with respect so far as it touches the facts which come within their own observation and experience. They testified, first, that it is possible, although not always easy, for Yale students to obtain intoxicating liquors from bootleggers; and, second, that a substantial majority of the undergraduate body is antagonistic to the Volstead Act. They apparently did not, as of course they could not, express any opinion as to whether the amount of drinking at Yale under prohibition is greater or less than it was thirty or twenty or ten years ago. They have had no experience on which to base such a comparison.

With regard to comparative conditions there is some important testimony which the editors of the "Yale Daily News" frankly admitted was outside of the range of their knowledge. The Chief of

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Police of New Haven expressed this opinion:

> Speaking from the authentic records of the Police Department, there is much less drinking now than before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. Yale undergraduates are much better behaved than then, and one of the direct benefits of prohibition is that their conduct has improved so materially.

And the following statement from Professor Charles C. Clark was read upon the witness stand:

> I am not a prohibitionist, and have never been. I will admit to you, however, that the effect of prohibition at Yale University has been good. I know whereof I speak, for I have been a member of the Committee on Discipline from a time dating back many years before prohibition.
>
> I know conditions intimately. I do not pretend that the students are prohibitionists or are not drinking, but the change has been simply revolutionary. In the old days our Committee was constantly busy with cases involving intoxication and the disorders originating from it. Now we have practically no business of the kind at all to transact. Moreover, this is in spite of the fact that in the old days we rarely troubled ourselves about a case of mere intoxication if it had not resulted in some kind of public disorder, whereas now intoxication of itself is regarded as calling for the severest penalty.

Doubtless the appearance of the two Yale undergraduate editors before the Senate Committee as "wet" witnesses will subject them to a good deal of criticism in certain quarters. They deserve, however, not criticism, but commendation. When college undergraduates attempt an original and independent investigation of a great public controversy, and then temperately express the conclusions and opinions which they have thought out as a result of that investigation, the effort is highly creditable to them and to the system of education which they are pursuing. For the gravest criticism of American colleges is that they do not teach their students to think.

This criticism is not made by outsiders, but by those who are most familiar, both in theory and in practice, with collegiate training in this country. Not many months ago one of the Faculty of Dartmouth College, Professor Leon B. Richardson, of the Department of Chemistry, was commissioned by the President and Trustees of that institution to make a personal investigation of college education in this country and England. In carrying out this mission he visited nineteen colleges and universities in the United States, two in Canada, eight in England, and three in Scotland. His report took the form of a book of nearly three hundred pages entitled "A Study of the Liberal College." The report is in itself a tribute to the breadth, vigor, and sanity of the educational atmosphere of Dartmouth. For, while it is written by a scientist and consists of a collection and comparison of accurately ascertained facts, it is characterized by a delightful literary quality which commands the interest of the layman. After a careful survey of the English university and the American college, Professor Richardson believes that "a superiority of the English system . . . is that the student is assumed to be acquiring an education mainly by his own efforts, but with the assistance of the teacher, rather than learning lessons in the fashion of the schoolboy." This judgment he supports by much evidence, of which the following effective passage is a good sample:

> When a student is enrolled in an Oxford College, and has selected the field in which he intends to work, he is assigned a tutor who specializes in that subject. . . . He usually meets his tutor once a week, almost always alone, for a conference of an hour. In order that there may be something to discuss, he brings with him an essay covering some topic which has been agreed upon at a preceding conference. This essay is read, and then follows—or is supposed to follow—a discussion upon themes suggested by it.
>
> The stress placed by Oxford upon written work, and particularly upon literary style, can hardly be overestimated. It is one of the features of the Oxford system which most troubles the American student who comes to the English university with habits formed in his home college. When he submits his first essay and finds that his tutor is much disturbed by the occurrence of the same word twice in a single sentence, or too many words ending in ion on a page, he is frankly puzzled. Those words express what he wants to say, the meaning is clear, so why worry more about it? But his tutor persists in his objection to slipshod English, and eventually the student finds it convenient so to care for the way in which he expresses his ideas as to make that no longer a source of friction. . . .
>
> What does the tutor expect of the student in these weekly conferences? Again the Oxford undergraduate with American training encounters a real shock. At home he was given definite assignments; he studied his lesson with the object of learning what the textbook said, and he spilled it forth, when called upon, with as little change as possible. He found that his scholastic success in college depended on how successfully he followed that process. He tries the same method at Oxford, and finds, to his astonishment, that his tutor takes not the slightest interest in his mastery of the facts; such information is taken for granted, but that he is expected to give his own ideas upon the subject in question. As very likely, he never had an idea in his life, and as he had never been encouraged to form one, he is much perturbed at the situation and much disgusted at Oxford and its ways. A Fellow of Balliol, who has had much to do with American students, gives this as his experience. At first the youth brings facts to his tutor; then, when this will not do, he searches sedulously for the comments and criticisms of others, he laboriously works them up and produces them in triumph. When he finds that this process is of no more avail than the other, that his own ideas are all that will fit the case, he explodes with exasperation and says that his American teachers would classify such stuff as "hot air." But when it is evident that the job must be done and that he must set himself to the novel task of forming conclusions of his own, he finds, after a time, to his astonishment, that these conclusions are neither so vaporous nor so heated as he had expected. Then it is that the Oxford method begins to impress itself upon him in its real strength.

Lest any reader may think that Professor Richardson has become an Anglomaniac in education, let me hasten to add that he does not find Oxford and Cambridge wholly free from defects nor American college methods entirely lacking in advantages. But he does insist that cisatlantic educational institutions should make "greater demands that the student think rather than memorize."

Yale is evidently making its students think. And so I venture to bring to the attention of my professional colleagues on the "Yale News" my own conclusions on the prohibition problem, hoping that they will give them a modicum of consideration.

There are only four ways of dealing Nationally with the liquor trade:

1. Sell alcoholic liquors as freely as spring water without Government interference or taxation of any kind; this would remove political corruption, but would promote worse disasters.

2. Go back to high license and local

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option, which were abandoned because liquor traders were habitual and often insolent lawbreakers and would not as a class submit to any kind of reasonable regulation.

3. Outlaw the liquor trade, thus making liquor traffickers in law what they have been for a century in fact, enemies of society; this is the real motive of prohibition.

4. Adopt Government ownership and operation of the liquor trade; this is the Canadian system.

No intelligent man can suppose that the people of this country will assent to No. 1 or No. 2. The controversy is therefore limited to No. 3, which we are now trying, or No. 4, which the Canadians are trying. But if we want No. 4, or Government ownership and operation, for which there are some reasonable arguments, we shall have to repeal or amend the Eighteenth Amendment. Thus it seems clear that all talk of modifying the Volstead Act is wasted breath and Senator Edge is setting up a man of straw.

In summoning the two Yale editors to Washington, however, Senator Edge has done the cause of American education a greater service than, perhaps, he surmised; for he has given college thinking as prominent a place in the newspapers as college drinking.

The American People vs. the Alien Bootlegger

By IMOGEN B. OAKLEY

THE last Census showed that approximately 37,000,000 of our population are foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. They came from countries where wine and beer are more common than water, and, it is safe to say, are wet by inheritance and habit. In the pre-prohibition days saloon-keepers and bartenders were chiefly of this foreign-born class. The first year in which the Brooks High License Law became effective in Pennsylvania only 300 licenses were granted in the city of Pittsburgh, and 297 of the successful applicants were foreign-born. With this fact in mind, I took note as I went about the country of the names over the doors of saloons, and I found them almost universally foreign—German, Irish, Italian, Polish.

In a National referendum the Eighteenth Amendment would undoubtedly be sustained, but quite as undoubtedly the great cities would go wet by majorities equal to the excess of their foreign vote. The two principal candidates in the last municipal election in Buffalo, for example, were labeled wet and dry. The American vote, the vote of the residential wards, went to the dry candidate, but the wet candidate was elected; 150,000 Poles, 1,000,000 Germans, 60,000 Italians, and several thousands of other races, more or less newly naturalized, nullified an American law in an American city.

I have served on the jury in the Federal court when "hooch" cases were on trial, and I observed that the defendants were aliens by a very considerable majority. Russians, Greeks, and Italians were the conspicuous offenders, while the petty violators of the law who were dismissed by the judge with a reprimand and a fine were Negroes of a very low grade. In order to learn whether all the Federal courts could report the same preponderance of alien violators of the Eighteenth Amendment, I wrote to the Department of Justice in Washington and to Mr. Haynes, Chief Commissioner of the Prohibition Bureau. I found that no records of nationality have been kept. The courts are already so congested that to inquire into the nationality of every defendant would be only to add delay to delay, and the Government has had to content itself with the mere facts of violation.

United States district attorneys in various parts of the country, however, have, in the lack of positive knowledge, made estimates of the proportion of alien offenders against the liquor laws, basing these estimates upon the names and speech of such offenders. It is reasonable to assume that if a defendant has a Russian or Italian name, and speaks Yiddish or Italian better than English, he is not a native American. Using names and speech, then, as indications of nationality, two district attorneys of the Philadelphia division have estimated that from sixty-five to seventy-five per cent of the bootleggers brought to trial are aliens. The district attorney for Delaware estimates this alien percentage as sixty per cent, and the attorney for Connecticut places it at eighty per cent. The same estimate of eighty per cent is made by the United States attorney for New Jersey. Any one may verify the reasonableness of these estimates by reading the names of the men who are reported in the daily papers as arrested for bootlegging or for complicity in "rum plots."

Placing the average percentage of foreign-born bootleggers at sixty-five per cent, a very conservative figure, as those who note the preponderance of markedly foreign names among the offenders will allow, it follows that thirty-five per cent must be Americans. At least fifteen per cent, however, must be accredited to the Afro-Americans, and thus by a process of elimination we find that twenty per cent of the bootleggers and venders of "hooch" are probably native white Americans. In the absence of statistics concerning nationality, there is nothing to indicate what proportion of this twenty per cent is native American of colonial descent and what is merely the second or third generation from countries which give us the majority of violators of the Prohibition Law.

It is quite true that the American most desirous to defend his countrymen from the charge of lawlessness cannot deny that many of them in high places are using their influence to protect the bootlegging industry. It is only too certain that there are Congressmen and high officials who vote dry to be seen of men and act wet secretly in their own interests, and who have prevented the placing of prohibition agents under Civil Service rules in order to make the Prohibition Act the opportunity for the most flagrant practices of the spoils system. But, as Mr. Cable, of Ohio, has reminded us in his speech before the House of Representatives on "The Myth of the Melting-Pot," not a few Congressmen and high officials owe their positions to constituencies with a large foreign vote, and very nearly all of the bills favoring the restoration of light wine and beer have been sponsored by Representatives from districts where the foreign vote holds the balance of power.

The Eighteenth Amendment has come to mean much more than the regulation of the liquor trade. It is the answer to the question, Which race and which racial traditions shall control America? Shall the respect for law and order which is our best inheritance from our colonial ancestors be maintained, or shall it give way to the desires and customs of the forty-two nationalities who speak forty-two languages in the United States and vote according to forty-two racial prejudices in American elections?

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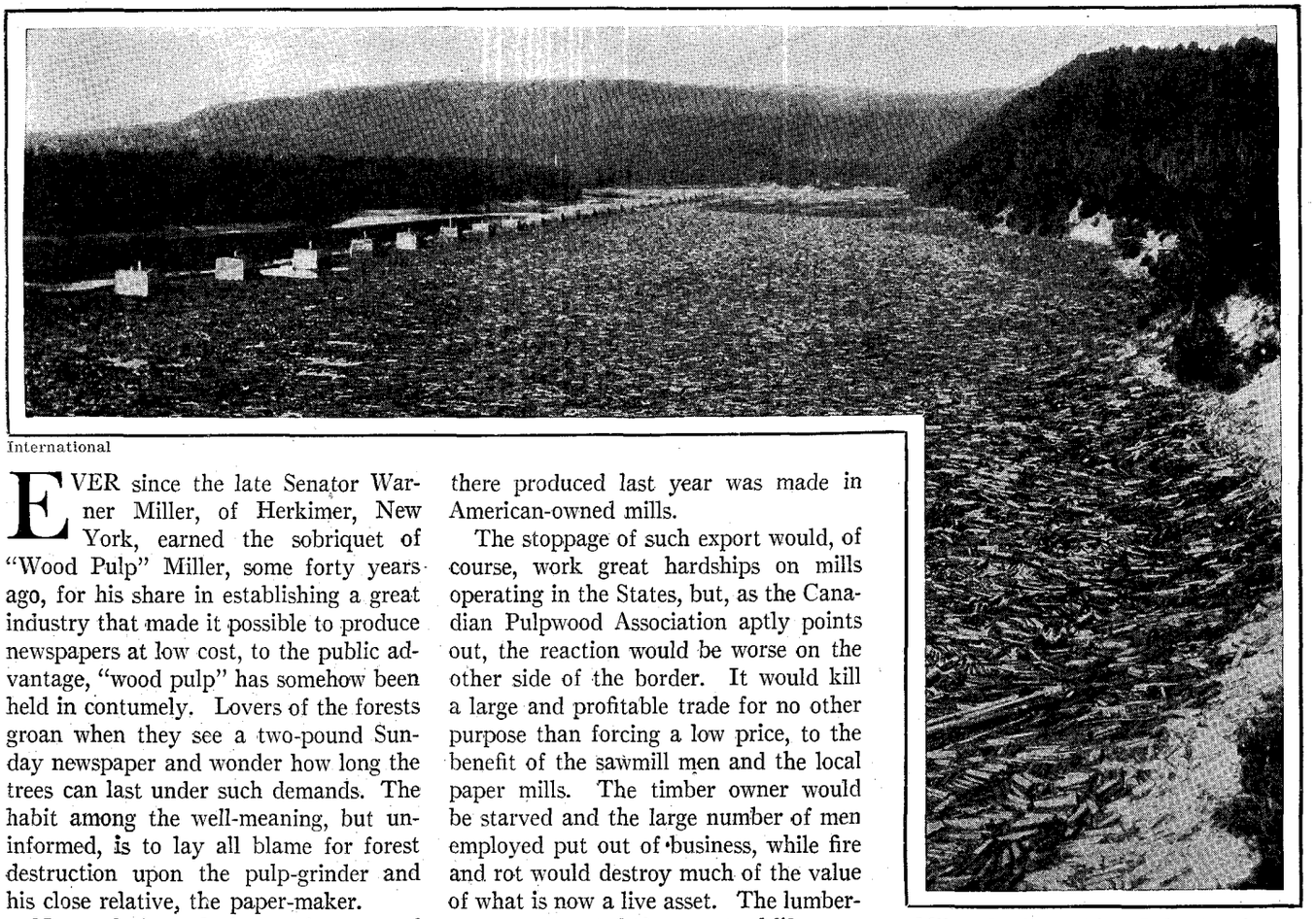
Some Kind Words for Wood Pulp

By DON C. SEITZ



International

Miles of pulpwood in a Labrador river

EVER since the late Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer, New York, earned the sobriquet of "Wood Pulp" Miller, some forty years ago, for his share in establishing a great industry that made it possible to produce newspapers at low cost, to the public advantage, "wood pulp" has somehow been held in contumely. Lovers of the forests groan when they see a two-pound Sunday newspaper and wonder how long the trees can last under such demands. The habit among the well-meaning, but uninformed, is to lay all blame for forest destruction upon the pulp-grinder and his close relative, the paper-maker.

Now pulp is made from a few sorts of wood only—spruce in the main, some fir and poplar. These are all fast-growing trees, and under fair conditions can be expected to reproduce in forty years. The land upon which they grow is useless for other purposes and much is so situated as to have small, if any, demand made upon it for agriculture. Therefore wood can be treated as a crop and raised at a good profit. This the pulp-makers have discovered and are trying to do.

Just now a new famine cry is being raised; this time in Canada, where a strong movement is under way to prohibit the export of pulpwood to the United States. Last year this amounted to 1,330,000 cords—a tidy industry. The plea put out for prohibiting the trade is that the timber should be kept at home for the salvation of local industry, or compel the transfer of more American capital to Canada. The Canadians sniff at the United States, but not at its dollars. A good share of the 1,388,081 tons of newsprint, valued at $100,276,903, there produced last year was made in American-owned mills.

The stoppage of such export would, of course, work great hardships on mills operating in the States, but, as the Canadian Pulpwood Association aptly points out, the reaction would be worse on the other side of the border. It would kill a large and profitable trade for no other purpose than forcing a low price, to the benefit of the sawmill men and the local paper mills. The timber owner would be starved and the large number of men employed put out of business, while fire and rot would destroy much of the value of what is now a live asset. The lumbermen can export their output *ad lib.*

The Pulpwood Association points out the prime fact, which meets the prejudice noted at the beginning of this article, that lumbering is the most wasteful of the methods of dealing with the forests. Only about thirty-five per cent of the tree comes out salable. "Tops" twenty-five and thirty feet long, that would produce half a ton of pulp worth $15, are left to rot and feed forest fires, while slabs and edgings do the rest. In getting out pulpwood, "tops" down to three inches are utilized, and in the making of ground wood pulp eighty-five per cent of the weight is returned in fiber, and sixty-five per cent of sulphite or chemical pulp. The manufacturers of artificial lumber from cellulose therefore give back twice as much as the Canadian sawmill man, who is the leading "patriot" in this effort to establish an embargo.

Beyond this the railroads derive double the revenue from handling pulpwood that they now do from sawed timber. The labor employed is equal to that used by the lumberman, while the more complete utilization of the raw product means more than twice the economic return. So the query of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, "Why pick on pulpwood?" has sound reason behind it. The Association justly observes:

"Under the guise of patriotism and masquerading their clever scheme as an important measure of Forest Conservation, the shrewd and wealthy pulp and paper mill owners have secured hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of free publicity from the newspapers and periodicals of the country, whilst the pulpwood owners, engaged in a trade every whit as legitimate and worthy of encouragement as the lumber industry, for example, have had to pay advertising rates in order to even get their side of the story before the public. If the Canadian pulp and paper mills want or require the wood owned by their fellow-citizens, that is now being sold to United States mills—they can buy it. It is, and always will be, for sale in the open mar-

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ket at a fair price. Government regulation is not required to keep this wood in Canada. All that is necessary is that the Canadian mills pay as good a price as their American competitors."

Fairly enough said. It might be somewhat cogently added that the Canadian manufacturers of newsprint can sell it duty free in the United States. How long would they enjoy this privilege if they succeeded in arbitrarily cutting off the raw material supply, as they are trying to do? One-sided "reciprocity" is hard to maintain, even in the face of a necessity.

Meanwhile it might be stated that, despite the enormous figures of wood-pulp cordage given out, the cut for that purpose is only about three per cent of the annual denudation of forest land. The ax of the lumberman and fuel cutter take the rest.

This Teaching Business

In which a rural educator reveals why hair grows gray

By KARL W. DETZER

A RETIRED farmer on the school board in a small town in Iowa took me to task the other day. I had happened to mention that I once did publicity for a prize-fighter.

"We don't have any prize-fighting in this town," he said, thankfully. "We wouldn't allow it."

From the railroad train the town of B looks as if it were a peaceful little place. It has a population of 1,400. It ships a lot of cattle and hogs to Omaha and Chicago. It has a consolidated school, five churches, one movie, two blocks of stories, and a corn cannery. It also has a school fight.

A school fight is not a pleasant spectacle, nor is it uplifting. It is not polite. Compared with the prize ring, where iron-jawed gentlemen have decreed it foul to hit below the belt, a school fight is a brutal sport. Public opinion is a partisan referee. Most of its jabbing is done below the waist-line—the teacher's waist, usually.

In the town of B it happens to be the somewhat thin waist of my brother-in-law, Pete, who works his eight hours, plus after school and evenings, managing the six-hundred-odd children in this consolidated school district, directing some fourteen other teachers, quelling the big boys, training for declamatory contests, running a basket-ball team, teaching manual training, bossing the bus drivers who tote the country children into town and home again, and doing a hundred other modern educational tasks. Time left the superintendent spends with his school board.

"What's wrong with your board?" I asked, after hearing a tale of woe.

"Nothing wrong with it; it's like all the others I know," Pete told me. "There are two Methodists, one Catholic, one Lutheran, and the preacher of the Peace Evangelical church. It's the Peace preacher this time who's leading the fight."

He wanted Pete to resign, it developed. Also he wanted the scalp of the woman principal of the high school.

"Creed, in his case," Pete answered when I asked him why. "It breaks out the end of every school year. You always hear creeds when small-town school-teachers are elected."

I hadn't known that. I never taught school. Education in a small town is a very complicated business, I discovered. Presidential elections aren't in it. Three Methodists controlled the board in B town until this spring. The Peace preacher defeated one of them for re-election. Before the Methodists it had been Congregationalists; before them, Catholics.

"Half our town is retired farmer," Pete explained. "Most of them are Catholic. They controlled the school board about four years ago and appointed a Catholic superintendent. He was a good man, wide awake. It was he who started the campaign for a new schoolhouse."

"Why didn't he stay?" I wondered. I asked Pete.

"Well," Pete said, "the Lutherans simply went crazy, and so did nearly every one else. They all joined forces and put three Congregationalists on the board. Of course they fired the Catholic superintendent. But they didn't appoint the man the Methodists had picked. So it was only a case of waiting for the Methodists to control the board. Then I got my job, two years ago. I tried to play the middle ground."

Of course I laughed.

"I couldn't," Pete agreed. "I found that out. I started going to the Methodist in the morning, which is my own church. Sunday evenings I attended all the others, in rotation. Fanny [that's his wife] made pies for all the Ladies' Aid suppers. Think she's baked two hundred, actual count."

We were sitting in Pete's office. Children were passing in and out, asking questions, presenting papers to be signed, borrowing books. A little girl came to the door; about seventh grade, she looked.

"May I go over town before next class?" she asked.

Pete frowned. Nature never meant Pete to frown. He has too friendly a face. I could see now that he wasn't too sure how to answer.

Then he said: "No; sorry."

"My father said you had to let me," the child insisted.

"I said no," Pete repeated.

She pouted. Pete closed the door and started to tell me who she was. Her father was a board member and a doctor. Just at that minute one of the teachers came in.

"Dr. Perkins is inspecting the manual-training rooms," she reported.

Pete and I went down. We found the doctor—the father of the girl who had just asked permission to go to town during school hours. He was an ordinary small-town physician, a good doctor no doubt, who always voted, always went to church.

"Bessie says you would not let her run over town," he began.

"Sorry," said Pete. "It's against the rules for any one to go to town during school hours."

"Look here!" Dr. Perkins put on his eye-glasses. "I'm on your board. I won't have my children refused!"

"Against the rules," said Pete once more, very calmly.

"Then change the rules," retorted Dr. Perkins. "I'll tend to it, next meeting."

He stormed out of the room.

"You see," Pete explained, "I got in bad with him by calling Dr. Burns when young Pete had whooping-cough. I never guessed Perkins would be elected to the board. He's been mad ever since. Tells his children he'll bring me to time, now that he's on the school board. They tell the other children, and I hear it."

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We had walked over into the new addition to the school building. Plasterers were busy on the auditorium. It was a fine, big room, airy, light, substantial.

"Splendid!" I told Pete. "I bet the town is proud of this."

"Some of the people are," he admitted. "But there's another pinch. I knew that we needed this auditorium, not only for the school, but for town meetings as well. Everything now has to be held in an old fire-trap they call the opera house—every public meeting that doesn't properly belong in the churches. So I came out flatfooted for a school auditorium.

"It stirred up trouble at once, although we got the auditorium. The fellow who owns the opera house has five brothers here in town and more cousins than you can count. I tell you, he fought! Stirred out his whole family. He makes five dollars a night renting his hall. Once we get a free meeting-place, there'll be less business. So he got his father-in-law on the school board. His father-in-law's the Lutheran. The retired farmers got behind him, some of them, because they didn't want to put up any more school tax. They called it a fight against additional taxes; but behind that was a fight to make five dollars a meeting for the owner of the opera house."

All these things Pete told me, and many others. He explained that the principal of the school had invited some neighbors in for tea at her own home one afternoon, and that certain women were not invited. No snub had been intended. But a battalion of deeply injured and extremely vocal citizens were demanding now that the principal be turned out into the cold because she was not democratic. She wouldn't be re-elected.

No one mentioned her ability to teach. One crowd howled to have both principal and superintendent removed, others fought to retain them. They walked up one side of Main Street and down the other, campaigning. They discussed everything in the world except the moral character of the man and woman involved and their ability as educators.

"After all," I said to Pete, "no one charges that you aren't a good superintendent. No one says that Miss Phipps is a poor principal."

"Of course not," Pete answered, looking surprised.

"These people seem rather proud of their school."

"Oh, yes," agreed Pete.

"Then what's all this rowing and talking got to do with reading and arithmetic?"

"Nothing at all," answered Pete, "nothing at all."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I believe," he said, "that I'll run up to Solon Center. They've ousted their man up there and are looking for a new one. I ought to get the job."

"What's the matter with that man?" I asked.

"There's a Democratic school board, and the present superintendent is a Republican," Pete said. "He was down here the other day, and I think he'll get this job. You see, his sister's husband is caretaker at the Peace church, here in B."

"What's that got to do with education?" I inquired again.

"Nothing at all," he admitted.

Long lines of children were trailing up and down stairs.

"Come in here," said Pete, "and listen to these seniors. It's the class on civics and government."

An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

CHARLES STELZLE has appeared in many rôles. A brewer's son, a tenement district boy, a runner of errands, tobacco stripper, newsboy, cutter of artificial flowers, machinist, street preacher and minister, have been among the parts which he has played. When he was called to testify before the Special Committee of the United States Senate on April 21 about prohibition, he was classed as a surveyor. In this issue he tells the kind of a surveyor he is and how he earned that title.

X

The Facts About Surveys

MAKING surveys was an utterly thankless job, because a diagnosis of a city was not for the purpose of discovering its good points so much as it was to find out what in the city's life needed remedying. When reports were made to citizens, usually in public meetings, the facts produced were not especially complimentary. This often created feeling.

Survey work was an outstanding accomplishment growing out of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, which I headed. Not only were the fields of local churches studied and recommendations made as to the kind of work which should be conducted, but entire cities and counties and States were surveyed, covering social, economic, and religious institutions.

One of the most successful surveys was that made for the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which was conducted by the combined Protestant churches and other religious enterprises of the United States. Seventy principal American cities with a combined population of twenty millions were studied during the winter of 1911 in preparation for the campaign conducted by that movement during the following year. About one thousand questions were addressed to the local committees in charge of the surveys in each of the cities, covering, among other things, population, municipal administration, social influences, housing, health, political life, social service agencies, public schools, libraries, recreational life, juvenile delinquency, and the general condition of the churches.

Sometimes there was a disposition to fight back when survey figures were published. But invariably whatever statements were made on the platform could be substantiated by statistics or other data which had been secured by trained investigators.

For example, in a city in northern New Jersey a mass-meeting was called for Sunday afternoon in a large theater

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to present the findings of the survey and recommendations based upon them. As I was entering the theater for the afternoon meeting—and the place was packed—a friend met me at the door and cautioned me that the Health Commissioner was in the audience, and that he had threatened to "make a monkey out of me" before the crowd if I dared say anything there about health conditions.

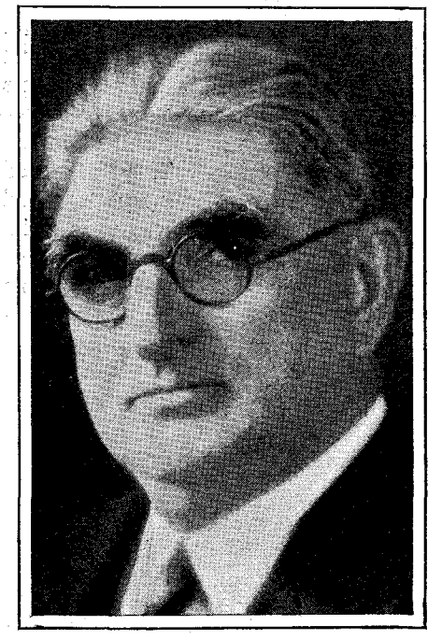
Having been introduced, I approached the front of the stage and remarked that it was not a very pleasant task that had been assigned to me, but that I was going to give the city all the facts as I found them. "For example," I began, "take the Health Department." And I looked directly into the face of the Health Commissioner, who sat just beneath the platform. "I want to tell you something about how the department has failed to fulfill its functions in maintaining the health of your city. To substantiate what I shall say, here are some reports which one of my men secured in the office of the Health Department itself."

The Health Commissioner never opened his mouth, because he soon knew that I was correctly quoting figures which his own office had furnished.

DURING the Men and Religion Forward Movement campaign it was my especial task to head up the social service section, having associated with me such men as Graham Taylor and Raymond Robins, of Chicago, and several members of the social service commissions of the various denominations, each of whom worked with separate teams of half a dozen men. In addition to having charge of all the surveys for the various cities and serving as the dean of the social service "experts," I was the leader of what was known as "Team 1" of the four or five teams which were in the field continuously for eight months. The entire task was under the direction of Fred B. Smith, whose matchless generalship was responsible for the success of what I regard as one of the most stirring social movements that ever swept this country.

My team was commanded to cover a chain of Southern cities. It would not be fair to mention them by name, because many of them were greatly handicapped by conditions for which they were not altogether to blame, as compared with some Northern cities which had much greater opportunity and longer experience in making progress in the social and educational field. The meetings in each city were continued for a week. Each man on the team held three or four sessions a day. It was my particular task to meet the municipal authorities and other agencies which had to do with social problems. My recommendations were based upon studies which had been made by local committees; so I was not responsible for the facts presented. Ordinarily these studies had occupied some months' time.

Whenever an unusual situation was discovered, I tried to make a special visit or a closer analysis before discussing the question in public. In one city I visited the workhouse before addressing the city



(C) Underwood & Underwood

Fred B. Smith, a leader of men

commissioners and a group of nearly one hundred business men at a luncheon. At the workhouse I had found about thirty men, practically all Negroes, who belonged to the chain gang, occupied during the day in sweeping the streets of the city. The clothing worn during the day was slept in at night, and they were about as filthy as one can imagine. There was an old cast-iron bath-tub in the middle of the yard in which the men bathed, although it was the custom for about fifteen of them to bathe in the same water without change, and many of them had the most shocking forms of venereal diseases. When I addressed the business men, I pictured the situation as graphically as I knew how, and spoke with much feeling, closing my remarks with the statement:

"I would rather go to hell than be sent to your workhouse."

Needless to say, the city commissioners saw to it that conditions were cleaned up in that workhouse in a hurry, perhaps largely because the next day the leading newspaper in the city had a big headline across the top of the front page which read:

"Stelzle Would Rather Go to Hell Than Go to Our Workhouse."

In another city of the South I found what was really a frightful condition in the principal packing-house. Conditions in the public laundries were vile, and there were situations in several of the department-stores which were deplorable.

It happened that the Daughters of the Confederacy were in session in the city while our meetings were in progress, and I was invited to address nearly two thousand women on "social conditions." It was not expected that I would speak on the situation in that city, but I reminded those women of the South that naturally they were far more interested in what was going on in the very city in which they were meeting than to have me talk about social problems in New York City, where I lived. Then I told my story, giving exact figures and facts, and using the plainest language possible. The audience was naturally greatly horrified, and many of them were indignant.

The evening paper printed the story of my address. I found out many years later that the story was written, not by a reporter, but by the wife of the editor, who happened to be in the audience, but who had never before written a newspaper article. I was somewhat surprised that the morning newspaper did not carry the story, but soon I discovered the reason. The managing editor of the evening paper which had printed it called me on the telephone at the hotel and wanted to know if I would stand for what I had said to the women the afternoon before. Then he told me that the owner of the packing-house whose conditions I had particularly emphasized had threatened to sue his paper for fifty thousand dollars. I replied that I would not only stand for what I had said but that the managers of the entire movement which I represented would back me financially and otherwise in making the fight clean through. Late in the day I learned that the owner of the packing-house had gone to one of the leading business men of the city and had complained most bitterly of what I had said.

"Did the fellow tell the truth?" asked the business man.

"Yes, he certainly had the goods," was the reply.

"Then why in hell don't you clean up your place?" said the business man. "What are you coming to me for?"

That night I was to leave for another city. Just as I was getting ready the telephone in my hotel room rang, and, answering it, I listened to what was to

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me a jumble of words. But at the end of whatever was said I understood the voice to repeat:

"I am the deputy sheriff. You are hereby summoned to immediately appear before the grand jury."

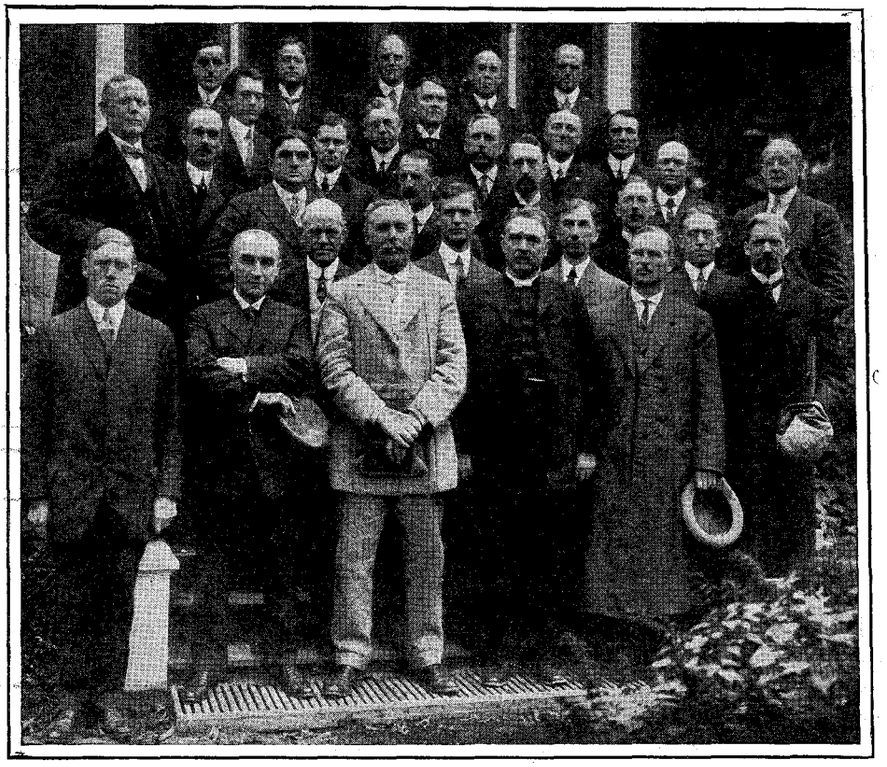
Of course I went. And for two hours I gave that grand jury more stuff than they could digest in many sessions. They threatened to follow up my statements, but I rather think that the enterprise concerned cleaned up, for that was the last that I heard of the entire situation.

The morning paper, which also had been threatened with a libel suit if it copied the story in the evening paper, said editorially a little while later, possibly to get itself into the good graces of the complainants:

"If you want to land in jail, just start in to make a noise like Stelzle."

The Southern Sociological Congress grew out of these Southern experiences of ours. It has ever since been active in promoting the welfare of the South in the fields of the subjects discussed in that series of meetings.

Another important result which grew out of this movement was the closing up of the entire "red light" district in Atlanta by the Chief of Police. This was done mainly through a series of big newspaper advertisements which were prepared by two laymen in the city—John J. Eagan and Marion Jackson.



Team leaders of the Men and Religion Forward Movement

A TYPICAL extensive survey was made by the Department of Church and Labor to find out how workingmen spent their spare time. This study was made by the staff of the department under the general direction of George E. Bevans, in connection with work he was doing for Columbia University. Over a thousand workingmen were interviewed, and nearly four months were required to complete the investigation. Among the men studied were found to be 29 different nationalities, 164 trades and occupations. Sixty-four per cent were married.

Here are some of the outstanding facts which were revealed:

Men working the shortest number of hours were the most temperate in their habits. It had often been said that if workingmen were given shorter hours and more leisure time they would spend the extra time in saloons. That was clearly proved to be untrue. Long hours, causing over-fatigue, seemed to lower the vitality of workingmen, so that at the end of the day's work they gravitated toward saloons. Books were read by fully twice as many of the eight to nine hour workers as by the group who worked eleven hours or more.

Married men patronized the saloon more than single men. There was an interesting phenomenon for the moralist, and the psychologist, and the sociologist! Part of the explanation is that the saloon had the most appeal in the dull, drab years of middle age, which were usually the married years. Furthermore, wives suffered limitations by remaining at home with domestic duties, seeing few persons except their families. Husbands had broader experience in the association of other men in their shops and lodges and labor unions. So they were likely to spend their free hours away from home, where talk was more interesting. Workingmen spent more money for beer than for any other recreational item.

The movies were the workingmen's principal recreational centers. The moving-picture show hit the saloon harder than any other agency.

Church and synagogue received the smallest vote as the most profitable way of spending spare time. Men working the shortest hours and those highest in mental attainments were least responsive to the Church. Old men attended church more generally than young men. It was a puzzle that the men who worked the longest hours, conversely, went to church most frequently. It had long been held that workingmen did not go to church because they had not the time.

The industrial phase of my work was so marked that social service agencies later organized by various denominations gave the same emphasis to their work, although, of course, the field of social service was much wider than that already covered by the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church. Interest in the work extended to other countries, even as far as Australia. Some of the leading denominations in those countries appointed committees to study the industrial problem in the United States, and particularly to familiarize themselves with what was being done by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in this field.

Probably a dozen different denominational bureaus were organized within a few years, with secretaries in charge to study the social problem, but especially the labor question. These churches and departments frankly acknowledged their indebtedness to the Presbyterian Church because of its leadership. The Boston "Herald" said editorially: "When the Presbyterian Church in this country a few years ago established its Department of Church and Labor in connection with the Home Missionary Society, it established a precedent among American Protestant churches and did the most statesmanlike thing to be chronicled in the history of American Protesantism during the past decade. The results have justified the innovation."

In the next installment Mr. Stelzle ranges from the pre-prohibition Rescue Mission to the Interchurch World Movement, with an interlude in the city room of a daily newspaper

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The Crisis of Florida Fever

By GERTRUDE MATHEWS SHELBY

LUCK is an elusive immortal, but guessing his whereabouts often beguiles one, brings freedom from the galling sense of being bound to a wheel or enslaved in a rut. The pervasive legend which has made magic of the very name of Florida is an astonishing example of modern folk-lore, with the high potency of tales spread from lip to lip by people who have plunged and won. This great and growing tradition attracted millions of Americans and a surprising number of foreigners to the fabled new winter home of the slippery little God. Lured by bonanza money, the hosts pursued Luck to his supposed lair, or sent their dollars to find him.

Innocent or hard-boiled Main Street candidates for green spectacles, almost every variety of native, Continental, or Australian adventurer, I met during the summer and fall on those great common carriers, the busses. Over that State-wide gambling table where all the stakes are land I talked with honest investors, hectic winners, desperate losers, outrageous exploiters, and pitiful exploited. On the principle that so far from home one could be frank and still hide one's crimes, nearly every one talked, telling stories that betrayed motive and method. The victims of Florida fever often displayed the very cavities in their spiritual back teeth. Deep hungers of America could often be felt—the appalling starvation of many spirits certainly sturdy if not perceiving, starvation so moving that one yearned to believe that perhaps Florida *would* yield them means to gain all they blindly sought. Yet I became convinced either that Florida is the one place on earth where economic laws are repealed or that the migratory hosts would shortly find that Luck, the little rascal, had ducked and dodged them again.

AND now Luck appears to have vanished completely. Florida would have you distinctly understand that the realty market is becoming "stabilized." Loudly denouncing any analysis containing criticism or warning, her authorities declare that this is a desirable change. They announce that the period of "development" has now begun. They point out that building permits in the first two months of 1926 were greater than in any two months of last year. Newspapers advise the development of the Everglades (which engineers estimate will cost $200,000,000 to $300,000,000) and the sale of five-acre and ten-acre tracts to good Northern farmers.

The fact stands out that Florida, on the strength of the large number of great and small who made money there in 1924 and the first half of 1925, is still an opulent optimist. A year ago this spring she expected the usual summer lull. Instead, she received the greatest crowd ever known there, and in torrid heat was reduced to panting activity. In the late fall, when not expected, the lull did come. Sales resistance stiffened. Purchases fell off, and resales completely subsided. Fear grew. With prices high, passing the bag was no longer the simple trick it had been.

Do You Know What Modern Savages Do?

RUFUS STEELE

in next week's issue of The Outlook tells of their invasion of our National Parks.

Truth was, the vast summer crowd melted away. Not from the almost intolerable sustained heat! It simply went home. These people never intended to stay in Florida. They had merely responded to the Florida legend as men have to hidden-treasure stories down all the ages. Having obtained a piece of this highly valued land, the majority went home to wait for the winter crowd to buy them out. Yet not all of them left "riding high and handsome." By November towns all over the South began to complain of stranded travelers unable to pay their way farther, a tax on charity. Garage owners reported "tin tourists returning, busted and disgusted." Many found that glittering business opportunities held out were not based on resident population, but on an illusion of growth created by the real estate rush. Those holding for the expected peak last winter became increasingly nervous.

THE winter crowd came. Its volume proved to be about ten per cent of that expected. Rumors spread abroad, causing a creeping paralysis of high hopes. To be sure, professionals, with the right sort of exclusive property to sell, reaped a profitable harvest from the winter fashionables. But other old hands at the game suffered, and amateurs discovered that Florida is no longer a pecuniary heaven where they may reap rewards for which they have not worked. Those ambitious salesmen who were once the very life of all towns became disheartened. Last fall eight sub-division salesmen lived together in an East coast city. In December two went broke; Christmas week, a third; in January three more were driven into other lines offering greatly inferior income. The last two, involved with speculative purchases, themselves had payments to meet and continued unsuccessfully to try to find buyers.

A "winter lull" they called it—a sad joke. Perhaps justly, the bad season is attributed to many unfortunate occurrences. Certainly widely circulated news pictures of floods resulting from torrential downpours in Palm Beach and Miami did not increase the confidence of tourists. A member of the Metropolitan Club was asked ninety dollars a day for two in one room. Rich as he was, he declined to pay it, told the story right and left, and went elsewhere for his holiday.

Certainly it was no less than a calamity for the building developments of Miami and the whole Southern peninsula when, on January 10, the Prins Valdemar capsized in the narrow shallow channel of Biscayne Bay, up which one ship at a time must crawl four miles to reach scanty docks and a pitifully cramped turning basin before Miami itself. Ships cannot pass. Poor port as Miami is, it has nevertheless done valiant service. For greatest of Florida's handicaps on both coasts is transportation; excluding new projects for double-tracking and new lines, her rail equipment is slight. On the Atlantic side the pressure has been worse. The Florida East Coast Railroad, sole dependence of the Palm

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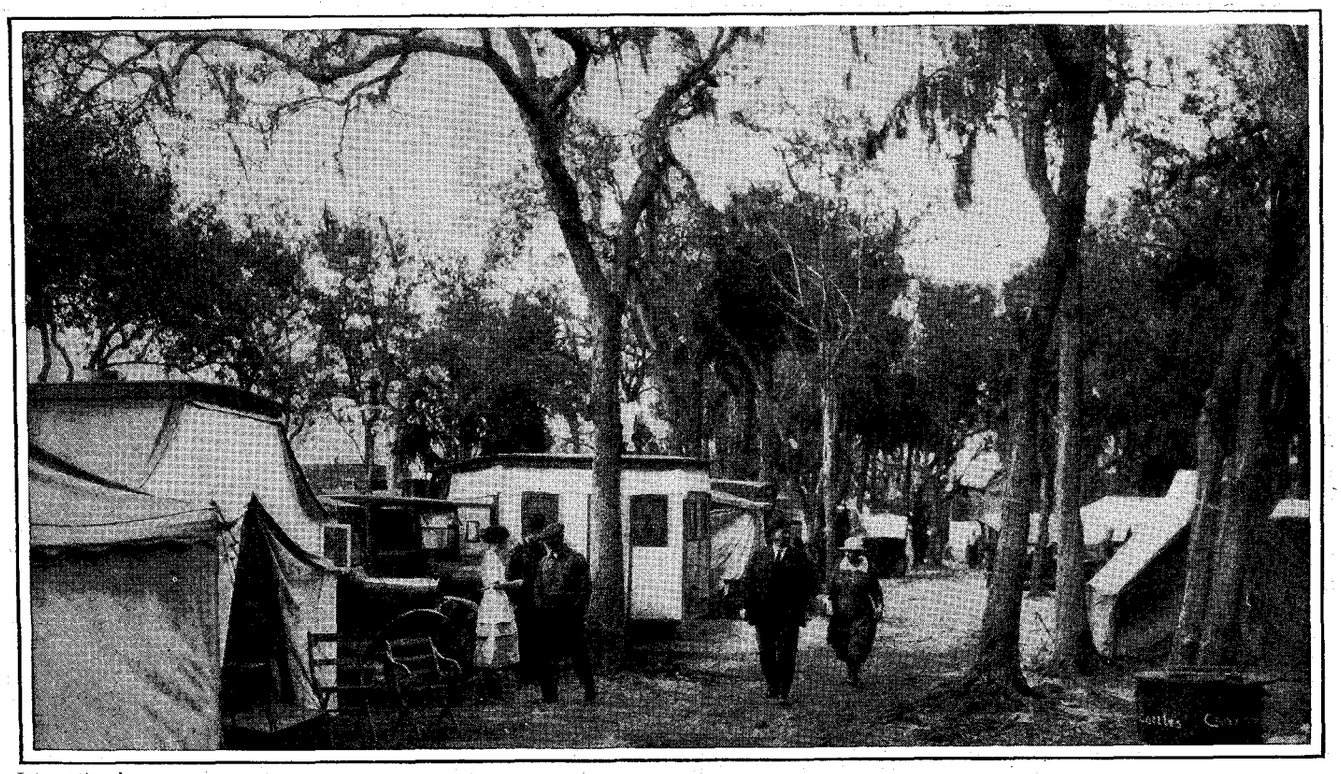

International

A tourist camp at Tampa, Florida

Beach-Miami region, was so overtaxed to carry passengers and material to feed the crowds that a freight embargo was sustained for more than six months. Although inadequate to supply demand, water shipment to Miami offered grateful relief.

It was bad enough that the Prins Valdemar should cork up the neck of Miami's water-bottle, but before she could be removed the freighter Lake Fairport grounded farther out in the channel. At the end of a week the maritime tie-up included eighty-three vessels. With two corks to be pulled, the reopening of the harbor was not accomplished until a new channel had been dredged out. Miami lost several millions of dollars outright, but the most serious factor was the loss of "prospects." Since tourists by sea could not go directly to that port, they took other cruises.

At Lake Mable, close to Miami, General Goethals is constructing a harbor for a private subdivision, the project involving $15,000,000, of which the Government does not contribute a penny; but this port was not nearly ready for use. Palm Beach, although it is now getting some freight by water, has no real harbor. Jacksonville, the best natural East Coast harbor, has done major service, considering its lack of adequate transfer equipment, docks, and river development, but was no great help to the important cities two hundred miles south. Tampa, on the West Coast, most competent port in Florida, is separated by the Everglades from the Palm Beach-Miami region. Were there good cross-State railway facilities above the Glades, the important supplies might have come in from Mobile and Birmingham via Tampa. Even had there been such facilities, however, Tampa was popular neither as a port nor as a resort, smallpox having put her on the blacklist.

Key West unlocked some of Miami's difficulties. Ships destined for Miami were ordered to Key West, where they found strings of empties waiting on the F. E. C. But this single-track railroad could not completely solve so complex a freight congestion. Subdivision experts waited frantically for lumber, stucco, cement, fixtures. Most subdividers counted on selling out completely during the winter. On this expectation they had borrowed necessary capital from their home banks in other States. One subdivision exemplified the sad condition of many others. For months it prayed for the delivery of a large order of lamp-posts. "White ways," run out through pine barrens, with lamp-posts set thick as thieves, more readily convince prospective buyers that population will soon justify the fancy prices asked for lots. Without them they despaired.

Such essential supplies were in some cases brought in by truck. Had good roads been numerous, the freight situation might have been less calamitous. Other sections are better off, but the East Coast (the Gold Coast) had to depend entirely on the Dixie Highway—but eighteen feet wide—too narrow, too lightly built, and too crowded with cars to carry a great volume of freight.

Big subdivisions had funds to hire steamers or special trains. Small realtors simply had to wait. Certain of those, started late, were in peril of losing not only the payments made on the acreage they had subdivided, but all they had spent on road-making and improvements, such as fancy gates, an "administration building," shops, or what are known as "sucker houses," discreetly planted to give an air of veritable settlement. So much having been paid down, the remainder of the price is usually due in one, two, and three years.

"The third payment is where the rub will come all along the line," commented a great New York banker in January. "The banks usually will lend for the first two, but not for the third. Subdividers depend on lot sales. Lot buyers have thought in terms of resales. If lot buyers fail to make their payments—as many of them will—they will first suffer themselves, perhaps pathetically. Certain well-financed subdivisions have a clause in the contract that they can either foreclose or sue the buyer for the remainder due, the buyer to pay "reasonable attorneys' fees"! The companies usually bought the land so low that if they foreclose they can resell at a lower price and show profit. But poorly financed promoters, caught short, unable to collect from lot purchasers, cannot meet their own payments, and must lose. I believe in Florida. It has a fine winter climate.

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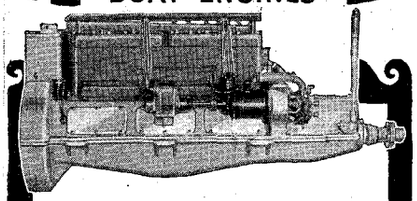

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Its moonlight makes you young again. The beauty rejuvenates—and is salable! But, in my opinion, this subdivision business has been overdone."

ANOTHER horn of Florida's dilemma is the disease bugaboo, exemplified this year by smallpox in Tampa. Worse epidemics threaten. Florida towns lack proper sewerage systems. Even Miami still depends on separate septic tanks by every house. Each one is supposed to have twenty-five hundred feet of laterals. When the population was small and inspection rigorous, the sand-filtering tank was doubtless adequate. When a town of one hundred thousand, however, is asked to accommodate five or ten times that number, and land grows so costly that space does not permit proper placing of these septic vaults, the danger is obvious. The water supply is artesian, and usually drawn from no tremendous depth. "Those tanks resemble fly-specks," commented a physician. "A few may not matter much, but with a mass there's danger of typhoid." West Palm Beach and several other cities are now installing sewerage systems. To make permanent their resort success, all towns in Florida must do likewise.

Florida's worst condition, without doubt, is the tightening of her credit. In the light of a report made three months ago by J. H. Tregoe to the National Association of Credit Men, an important body of manufacturing, commercial, and banking concerns in our principal centers, this is particularly serious. The Association raised a fund of two million dollars some time ago for purely self-protective purposes. Mr. Tregoe, long the Association's manager, made an impartial investigation, and then issued an official warning to all members that the high degree of speculation, the fly-by-nights all over the State, the probable "levitating" of land values, called for great discretion in granting credit to Florida concerns. He offered as special reasons the congestion, the not infrequent devious practices, and failure to protect and promote industries—particularly the chief one, farming.

The last charge deserves special comment. In many sections farm land in Florida has risen from prices at which it could be used to prices at which it can only be talked about. A Senator bought ten acres of avocado land below Miami three years ago for $150 an acre. The other day adjoining land was offered him at $1,500 an acre. "Nobody could earn interest growing anything at that price," he said, soberly. Yet real estate promoters insist that high prices of farm land are good for farmers. It appears beyond our common conception in the United States that it is essential to genuine prosperity to keep agricultural land prices low. We ignore the nearly confiscatory policies to which foreign governments have been forced by agricultural crises not dissimilar to our own, to deflate speculative farm-land prices.

While not all Florida acreage is yet costly to buy, most of it is costly to bring to efficient production. Certainly Mr. Tregoe's judgment that farming prosperity is undermined by the boom cannot be doubted by people who understand the factor of land prices in agricultural success. Florida Chambers of Commerce went after Mr. Tregoe's official scalp on all accounts. They labeled his statements "unfair, unwarranted, and untrue." Yet this is the very period when the bulk of third payments on lots is falling due, the crisis, if our great banker's analysis was correct.

THE Credit Men's is the third business body to have had students on the ground who "have not been sold on Florida." The investment bankers met in Jacksonville in November. The majority were exceedingly critical. "Florida could hardly have done worse for herself than to ask us here," commented one. The Standard Statistical Bureau sent two representatives over the field. While their warnings were bland, their analysis was not strikingly different from Mr. Tregoe's. He, however, although courteous, was forthright and keen-cutting. Whether because of these criticisms or the bad practices incident to booms, all Florida is certainly "scratching for cash." The Florida banks had great amounts on call in New York, but have been steadily withdrawing these funds. Since New York speculators in the stock market had been using this money, its withdrawal is probably one of the factors in the market's recent downward trend. Local Florida banks have never been willing to lend at the new valuations, and now when realty operators (most of them from other States) apply to their home banks for funds to meet even second payments they are looked at askance. It is an open secret that a startling proportion of the buyers of lots are already delinquent in their payments.

Those who earlier escaped creeping paralysis by fear are candidates for sudden paralysis by shock. For example, at the instance of certain lot buyers who find that subdivision promoters have sold what they actually did not own, criminal prosecutions have been initiated. That practice is not outlawed in Florida. Many promoters sold lots to which, if the buyer had insisted on paying down all cash, he could not be given title. Few did insist. But a certain New York pro-

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moter of a Florida subdivision "bought" land on a binder, and was caught in this very trap. He advertised in a foreign-language newspaper and persuaded many of its Slavic readers to go down "free if they bought a lot." He accepted their money in full, and then "delayed" transfer of title until he could buy the land and give deeds to lot purchasers. Embarrassed for cash, he returned later to New York to find sufficient funds, and was arrested. New York does not encourage that sort of real estate trading.

NOR is money so readily available for building as it once was. "Not even the building permits justify Florida's proposed optimism," explained a shrewd Eastern construction man. "Our company paid all cash in October for a choice apartment-house site in the best of East Coast resorts. I took my force down in January to commence work. Got my building permit then. In view of the lack of people, we decided we had overestimated the probable demand for housing. Unless a miracle occurred—the repetition of last summer's migration, we'll say—we saw we'd find ourselves out of luck. I know many other buildings and small houses 'temporarily' postponed. As rents are falling and houses already built are selling lower, numbers of those building permits may never be used."

Corroborative evidence comes from both coasts. Moreover, a number of subdivisions, instead of bearing out the assurance that this is the day of development, have canceled their paving and sidewalk contracts and laid off men. It appears that Florida is hoping, and whistling to keep up her courage.

Underpriced in the beginning, Florida herself cannot be blamed for the methods used by outside exploiters to force prices skywards through auction psychology and the best barkers obtainable. The old Florida, a land graciously peopled, has vanished, perhaps forever, with the advent of the almost universal fifty-foot lot and the five-acre and ten-acre ranchlet. The intrusion of a migratory herd upon her gloriously colorful, sunlit quiet, the raucous roar of millions who demanded excessive profit in record time, the unmitigated speculation in a necessity of life, her soil, have changed her character. She is now a gregarious resort where our utmost pretentiousness, immoderation, and restlessness strike the consciousness like strident voices.

And the elusive immortal is at his tricks again. Luck, knowing well that he could not be cornered, lured crowds thither. Amateurs who hereafter share his largess will be fortunate indeed. How long will he bother to shower more millions even upon professionals?

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The Book Table

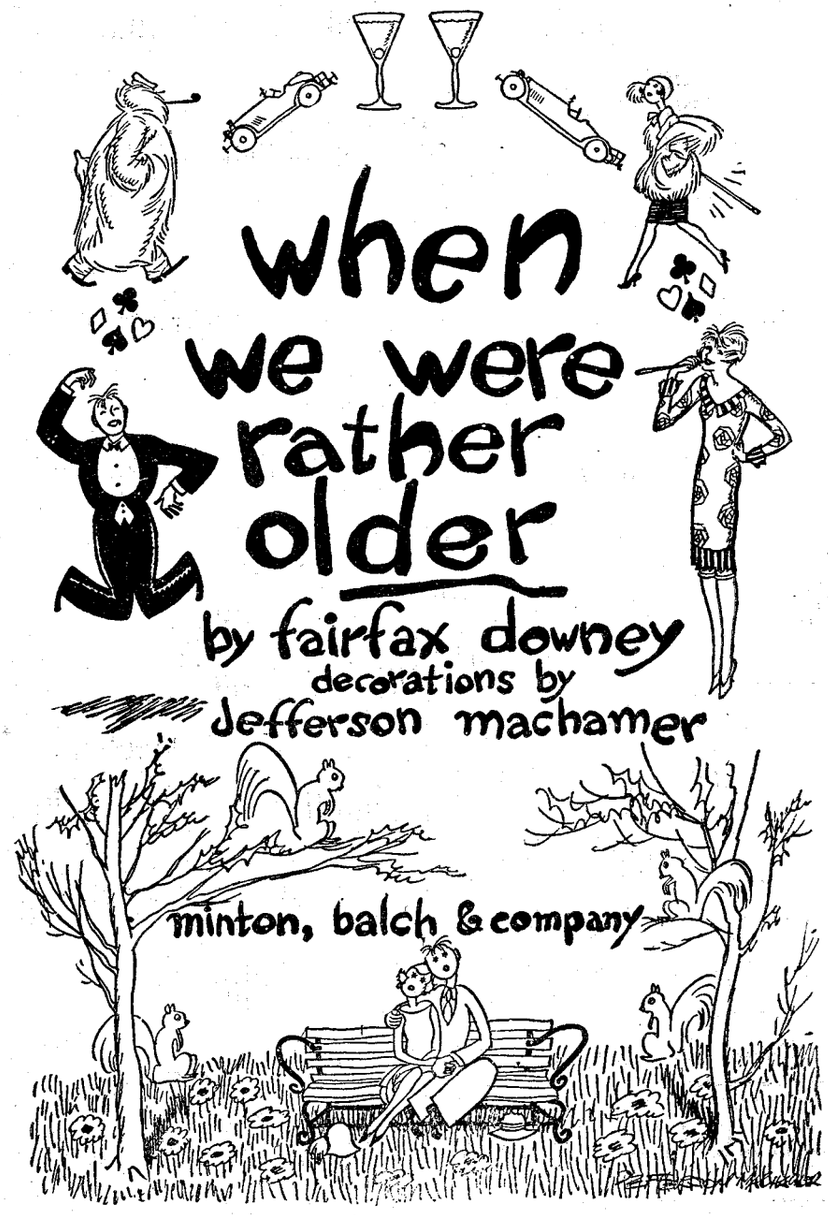
Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Rare Birds

WHEN the head of the Department of Political Science in McGill University wrote, "I would sooner have written 'Alice in Wonderland' than the whole Encyclopædia Britannica," some of his readers probably said: "Of course! So would I!" Others, however, surely put it down as another of Professor Stephen Leacock's humorous exaggerations, if they did not frown a little at the thought of any comparison between a work of "serious scholarship" and a "merely amusing book."

I think that there is an unconscious but widespread notion that a really witty after-dinner speech, the book of a good comic opera, some pages of excellent light verse, and a humorous novel are things which any man of first-rate intellect—say the president of a university or a profound member of the Senate—might easily achieve, if he had the time and the inclination for such trifles. The condescending references to "light" verse and the respect paid to many so-called learned works—the result of nothing but persistent grubbing—lead one to believe that, as a nation, we do not understand how rare is humor, and that a book of deft and witty verse is encountered as infrequently as the passenger pigeon or the great auk.

During the penitential season it would be beneficial if every American citizen had to read, for one week, that most turgid and deadly of all publications, the "Congressional Record." The utterances of our wise men at Washington—and who but ourselves is responsible if they are not wise men?—are so pompous and dull, so deficient in anything faintly approaching wit, so frayed and moth-eaten in their literary allusions, that such a reading would go far to cure the superstition that America has any international monopoly of humor. Nobody, it is true, goes to politicians for humor, but the "Congressional Record" could only exist in a country which preferred its statesmen to be solemn to the verge of absurdity.



The gloomy side of the job of a writer of book reviews is to gaze upon the widening stream of ponderous and unnecessary books: "sociological" works which prove nothing and are too dull to read; enormous biographies of men and women whose lives deserved, perhaps, fifty pages of description; ecstatic and sentimental books of travel; novels which contain not one page of genuine entertainment, but claim attention because of their conscientious "study" of the salmon fisheries or the housing problem; volumes about psychology or psychiatry which simply display their authors as more gullible than children of three; treatises or works on education written by doctors of philosophy, it may be, but showing no sign that their writers ever got beyond the sub-freshman stage in common sense.

From these depressing books the obvious relief is to turn to others which possess wit, while their wisdom is apparent in that they do not pretend to much of it. It is unusual and pleasant to have three of them in one season. Last week a quotation was printed from Stoddard King's "What the Queen Said."[1] Suppose we listen to another:

MATTER-OF-FACT LOVE SONG

If I were lord of the sun and moon,
and king of the heaven's blue,
I would string the stars on a golden
chain, and carry them all to you;
I would make a scarf of the Milky
Way to cover your raven hair,
And write your name in letters of
flame as high as the Major Bear.

[1] What the Queen Said. By Stoddard King. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

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But since I am not lord of the sun, nor yet of the realms below,
Would you care to be told that I have two seats for an elegant movie show?

If I had power to command the sea, to govern its restless waves,
I would bring you diamonds and pearls and gold from out of the ocean's caves;
I would summon a breeze from the Antilles to fill our silken sails,
And we'd take a trip on a fairy ship with never a fear of gales.
If I had power to command the sea these are some of the things I'd do—
But since I've not, does a chocolate (hot), or a soda appeal to you?

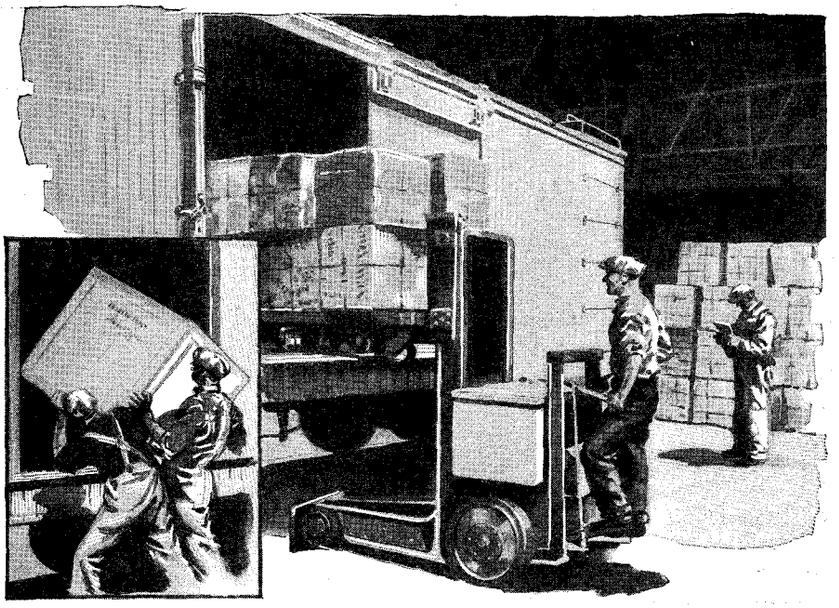
If I knew all of the secret lore that is hid from the minds of men,
I would tell you tales too wonderful far for mortal tongue or pen;
I would sing you songs that never were sung, for none but you to hear,
I would whisper thoughts too deep for words into your wondering ear.
But, since my store of secret lore is rather dilute and spare,
Will you take this pome, and give it a home, and try to call it square?

And before we quote the next of Mr. King's rhymes, it should be said that he is no wicked Easterner, gibing at the Golden West, but a dweller on the Pacific coast, or near it—the columnist of the Spokane "Spokesman-Review."

HERE'S TO CRIME

When a man does murder in Portland, Maine,
Or Memphis, Tennessee,
There's nothing unique in his technique,
It's simple as it can be.
One pop of a gun, and the deed is done,
One splash, and the victim drowns—
But how much better they do such things
In the California towns!
So loudly strum on the big bass drum,
And praise with trumpet and chimes
The grand and glorious
Phantasmagorious
California crimes!

A California murder plot
Must never be tame or trite,
So the fellow who means to plan the scenes
Has got to know how to write.
And then, having first been well rehearsed
In the showiest way to shoot,
The murderer slays while a brass band plays,
With lighting effects to boot.
No northern sheet can ever compete
With the dear Los Angeles Times



A turn of the switch now lifts or lowers heavy burdens anywhere.

If you ever had to lift a safe

Not being a truckman, you will probably never be called on to lift a barrel of sugar or an iron safe.

But if you *were*, you would be very glad that the "lift-truck" had been developed.

It is one of the great number of machines by which electricity is taking over the world's heavy burdens. If, as a certain large factory found, one of these little trucks saves $12,000 a year, what a saving there will be when all material in all factories is handled by electricity!

The monogram of the General Electric Company is on many different types of motors, some small enough to wind a clock, some powerful enough to pull a train, but *all* designed to lessen men's labor and lower the cost. Look for it when you buy anything electrical.

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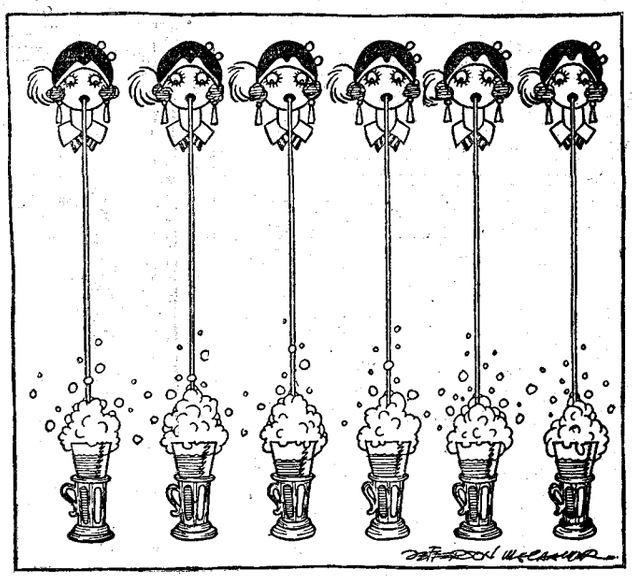
From "When We Were Rather Older"



For real nefarious
Sanguinarious
California crimes!

. . . . . .

Oh, men of a criminal turn of mind,
And criminal women too,
Turn over your guns to the Native Sons
And see what the experts do!
Take heed, take heed from the news you read
That the best is none too good,
And do your stuff in a finished way
As a first-class criminal should.
Go, follow the rules of the sunkist schools
Set forth in these wanton rimes—
We want more lecherous
Supertreacherous
California crimes!

Fairfax Downey's "When We Were Rather Older"[2] is in every way an apt parody of Mr. Milne's "When We Were Very Young," and may offend some readers who dislike to have their favorite books parodied. In appearance, in Jefferson Machamer's illustrations, and in the verses themselves the parody is wonderfully close to the original. Take this stanza:

The King asked
The Queen, and
The Queen asked
The Minister:
"Could we have some beauty in
The Royal batch of debs?"
The Queen asked
The Minister,
The Minister
Said, "Certainly.
I'll speak to the
Americans
Before the hour ebbs."

And mark this:

THE MERRY MATRON

James James
Morrison Morrison
Weatherby George Dupree
Was quite
Shocked at his Mother
When she was forty-three.
James James
Said to his Mother,
"Mother," he said, said he;
"It may be the rage not to be your age, but try for the love of me."

James James
Morrison's Mother
Acted up pretty gay,
James James
Morrison's Mother
Took in a cabaret.
James James
Morrison's Mother
Said to herself, said she:
"I feel like a girl and a bit of a twirl would be just the thing for me."

Town Gossip
Printed a notice
"Quidnuncs declare it's true
James James
Morrison's Mother
Runs with a merry crew.
She's out
Foxtrotting wildly,
Turning night into day.
Buds of the season are losing their reason—she's stealing their stuff away."

F. P. A. has selected from his own column, The Conning Tower, some of the best verses of the past twenty years by other writers, and put them in "The Conning Tower Book."[3] Here is—

[2] When We Were Rather Older. By Fairfax Downey. Decorations by Jefferson Machamer. Minton, Balch & Co., New York. $2.

[3] The Conning Tower Book. Being a selection of the best verses published in The Conning Tower, edited by F. P. A. in the New York World. Macy-Masius, publishers, New York. $2.50.

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THE STUDY HOUR

By "Flaccus" and "Baron Ireland"

A blue-eyed lad was seated
Upon his father's knee;
With an open book before him
He was studying history.
He read of men who saved this land
With doughty hearts and blades—
'Twas Montgomery's American History
For the Elementary Grades.
"Dear Father," said the manly lad,
"I've studied long in vain,
But somehow I can't get the stuff
Into my little brain."
The father sadly shook his head
And brushed the tear away,
And then unto this noble youth
These words to him did say:

Chorus

"George Washington was the Father of His Country,
Which now has become a very prominent nation;
Abraham Lincoln was quite celebrated—
He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.
Alexander Hamilton wrote the Federalist,
A paper which was down on crooks and graft.
This country has had twenty-seven Presidents,
And the present one is William Howard Taft."

Next night again our hero
Was on his father's knee,
With another open volume
Studying geography.
He read of many a sea and lake,
Of many a hill and valley—
'Twas The Beginner's Geography,
Published by Rand, McNally.
"Dear father," said the sturdy son,
"I've studied hard and long,
But somehow I can't learn those things,
Unless I learn them wrong."
The father seemed discouraged,
But soon he did take heart.
And then unto this eager boy
Responded thus in part:

Chorus

"This land was found by Christopher Columbus;
Bismarck is the capital of North Dakota;
Tobacco, cotton and rice are grown in Georgia;
Minneapolis is the metropolis of Minnesota.
This earth is round and turns upon its axis;
An isthmus is a narrow neck of land;
Vermont is bounded on the north by Canada,
And a desert is entirely made of sand."

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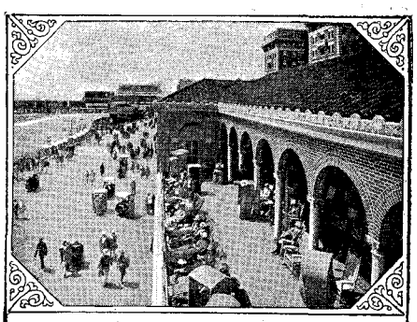

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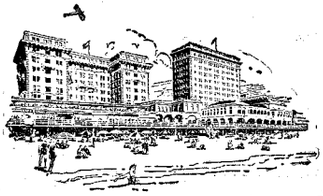

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Gardening

ARISTOCRATS OF THE GARDEN. By Ernest H. Wilson. The Stratford Company, Boston. $5.

Mr. E. H. Wilson—"Chinese" Wilson—has introduced to American and European gardens more than 2,700 species of plants of widely various types; but the woody plants are his specialty. This unusual and interesting book is chiefly devoted to shrubs and trees, although it contains a valuable chapter on lilies and one on new herbaceous plants from China. It is not a popular garden book of the common kind, but it will appeal strongly to gardeners and plant lovers who are alert for novelties to grow and wish to learn something of the beginnings and history of a few of the more important old favorites. To the owner of many acres it should be richly suggestive, and the possessor of even the smallest garden may find in it a hint for something—perhaps a single tree or shrub—which will lift his little plot out of the commonplace. Even he who has no land at all may be moved to refrain from the usual sidewalk maple in front of the house and plant a *Kalopanax ricinifolium* for a change. Kalopanax, or Acanthopanax, has no pet diminutive, unfortunately, but its name is its only drawback; it is hardy, tough, and beautiful, with white flowers and large palmate leaves, and Mr. Wilson especially recommends it for a street and park tree. Town foresters, please take notice!

Travel and Description

PORTO RICO: HISTORY AND CONDITIONS, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL. By Knowlton Mixer. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.

This is a purely informative book, without any effort to be picturesque or interesting. It tells much about Uncle Sam's biggest island in the Caribbean that the people of the country ought to know. Mr. Mixer has gathered and compiled his facts carefully.

AMERICAN SHRINES ON ENGLISH SOIL. By J. F. Muirhead. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

The author is well known as the writer of American and English "Baedekers." Here he tells all about those English homes, churches, and monuments which relate to American history and literature. Their number is surprising and there is many an incident and picturesque story added to the historic accounts.

Fiction

THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS. By Homer Croy. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

A supposedly funny account of a newly made millionaire in oil, Pike Peters, who with his wife, his son, and

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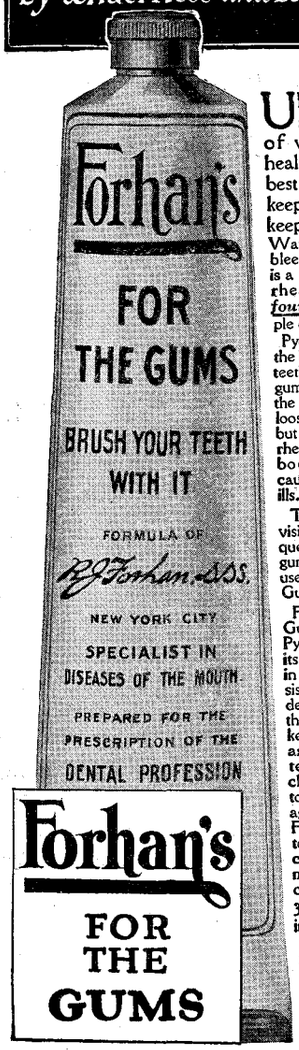
Unhealthy gums denoted by tenderness and bleeding



UNHEALTHY soil kills the best of wheat. Unhealthy gums kill the best of teeth. To keep the teeth sound keep the gums well. Watch for tender and bleeding gums. This is a symptom of Pyorrhea, which afflicts *four out of five* people over forty.

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his daughter Opal starts "across" to see the gay world. Although the narrative is pretty heavy going, the reader becomes deeply attached to old Peters, who is the fresh, turned-up soil of American life. Mrs. Peters, who has social ambition, hires a château and comes close to buying a marquis for a son-in-law. But the Fates intervene for Opal and her hundred per cent American future. Peters earns the thorough disgust of his wife at one juncture, but all is close harmony in the end. The book is, however, not the most felicitous of efforts. It lacks snap and originality; there are pages as long and dull as the lonely days in a Paris hotel were for the husband and father of this family from Oklahoma. But "he" is the saving grace.

ALL THE SAD YOUNG MEN. By F. Scott Fitzgerald. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

In these nine stories are the same easy sorcery in the manipulation of words—sometimes misapplied and misspelled, to be sure, but not as often as previously—the same deft handling of dialogue, and the same insight into the psychology of the hard-drinking, casually loving young Americans whom the author has evidently decided to make his life study that one finds in all the collections of Mr. Fitzgerald's short stories. Most of his young men are sad either because they are in the married state or unable to attain it. The impatiences and frustrations of modern married life are set forth with a certainty of material and method in "Gretchen's Forty Winks" and "Hot and Cold Blood," which seems much more admirable than the effort apparent in such stories as the much-praised but "arty" and confused "Absolution."

Biography

LIFE AND LETTERS OF REAR-ADMIRAL STEPHEN B. LUCE, U. S. NAVY, FOUNDER OF THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE. By Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $4.

This is a seaman's story of the life of another seaman, simply told and covering a long period of active service on land and sea. Rear-Admiral Luce entered the Navy as a midshipman before the days of the Naval Academy, when hard knocks and rough living were the chief factors in educating officers. Despite this he became the chief advocate of scientific training, and the War College at Newport is his monument. The chapters of the book that will interest most are those of the early days of cruising on the North Carolina, Columbus, and Congress. The Columbus, it may be remarked, visited the Bay of Yeddo in 1846, eight years ahead of Commodore Perry's call on the Mikado's Empire, but, being roundly snubbed, went away.

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Roger Wolfe Kahn

From Riches to Rags

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

YOU have read many a tale of the poor boy who advanced "from rags to riches." Here is the story of a rich boy who went from riches to rags, and at the same time established for himself a $2,500-a-week earning power at the age of eighteen.

It is the story of Roger Wolfe Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, international banker and the largest financial patron of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

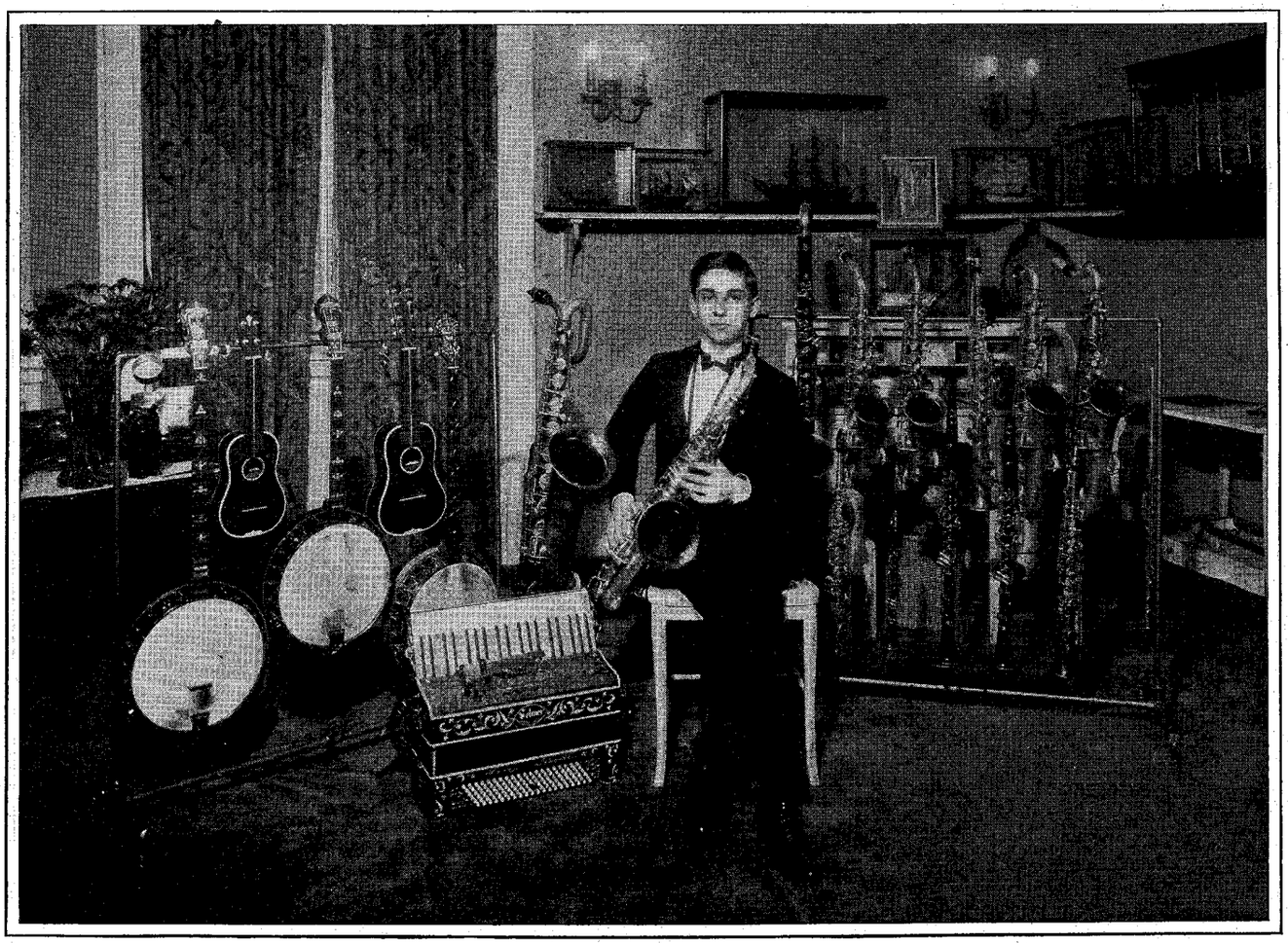
Two years ago, Roger, a scion of one of the wealthiest families in the country, against his father's wishes, determined to devote his life to furthering ragtime music through the medium of organizing and directing jazz orchestras. He waved aside a college course and all the advantages that would have been his through great wealth and "went it alone" in the jazz field. He plunged heavily, and accumulated debts of over $25,000. In two years he had paid back all that he borrowed, and is now making over $100,000 a year. He is already spoken of by critics of syncopated music as ranking with Paul Whiteman and Vincent Lopez, the leading exponents of American jazz. Quite a record for a boy of eighteen!

The Kahns are a musical family. Roger's father is the majority stockholder of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and it is under his direction that the new home of our best opera is to be built on Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Roger's musical interests have always been in the popular jazz field.

At the age of eight he began taking violin lessons. When he was eleven, he was not satisfied with the playing of only one instrument, so he spent every afternoon in Ditson's music store, where, on account of his family, they allowed him to select one instrument after another to practice upon. He mastered all the various types of saxophones and all the reed and string instruments. He is now acknowledged as being expert upon eighteen instruments, including the guitar, mandolin, banjo, oboe, clarinet, and drums. His ability to change from one instrument to another and to play every musical instrument used in a jazz ensemble has been one of the features of his success as an orchestra leader.

At fifteen years of age Roger struck up a friendship with the now famous Paul Whiteman, who at that time had an orchestra in the Palais Royal, New York City. Roger went there night after night, fascinated by the music of the present "jazz king." Whiteman made a place for him in the back of his band, where the boy could study his methods and join in the playing of the various instruments.

The following year Roger decided to have a jazz band of his own. He made an arrangement to take over Arthur Lange's orchestra in the Knickerbocker



Roger at home with his instruments

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Grill in New York City, guaranteeing Lange the full amount which he was then receiving for his orchestra, $1,800 a week.

Roger went to his father and mother with his plan, expecting their financial support. Both were violently opposed to it. They thought it a passing boyish fancy, and they did not relish the family name being connected with a jazz orchestra. Roger said that he must go ahead, anyway, with his dream plan of being a famous jazz leader. Convinced of his sincerity, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn gave their permission, provided that he would not use the family name and he would not appear personally on the cabaret floor as the leader of the orchestra.

Roger determined to build around the nucleus of the Lange orchestra the finest jazz ensemble in New York City. He offered the highest prices of any orchestra in town. He paid his musicians from $150 a week up, with the accent on the up. In this way he attracted the star performers of the other noted bands. But with these large salaries he found himself losing $600 a week from his Knickerbocker Grill engagement. He was forced to borrow $25,000 from his father to keep up operations. Broadway thought this "rich kid" an easy mark, and every one who had a wildcat theatrical or musical scheme cultivated young Kahn with the hope of getting some of his money. He fooled them all. He kept his head and doggedly held to his purpose of creating a notable dance orchestra, even though it continued a weekly financial drain on his borrowed money. He refused to be swerved from his course by any of the schemers.

During this period of family restrictions from directing, playing, or using the Kahn name for his orchestra he called it "The Roger Wolfe Band." Every night he sat at a near-by table, crazy with desire to join in the playing himself. He devoted long hours to rehearsals, arranging the musical scores, dickering for new men, and once in a while he broke over the bounds in the excitement of his orchestra's success and picked up an instrument himself and joined in the playing.

The elder Kahns visited the Grill room and found that their son was really in earnest and that he had assembled a musical orchestra of real merit. Thereupon they relented and allowed him to play and to use his full name.

Roger then arranged a deal with the Biltmore Hotel, where his orchestra receives $2,800 per week—the highest salary ever known for a steady hotel orchestra attraction. His contract with the hotel requires him to appear personally only when he wants to. He so loves the work that he is on the floor directing the orchestra almost every afternoon and evening.

He then arranged to "double" his band into the leading vaudeville houses during the off hours at the hotel. By real showmanship ability he has made the orchestra one of the most popular features of New York's two largest vaudeville theaters, the Hippodrome and the Palace. He has had more "repeat engagements" at these theaters than any other orchestra in the country. Some weeks he plays both of the theaters together, getting a salary of $2,200 a week from each.

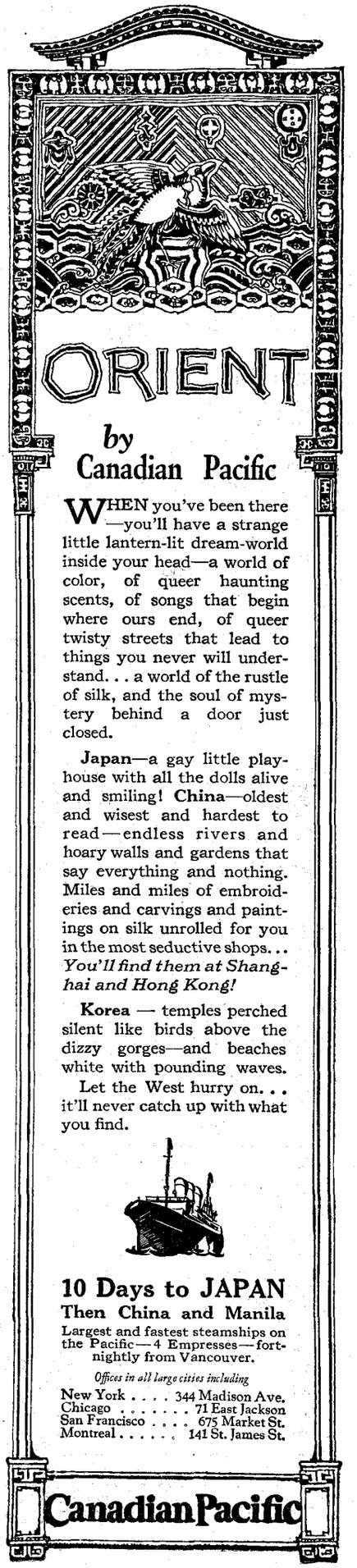
His next activity was to sign up for recording work with the Victor Phonograph Company. He now records for them the most popular dance numbers and receives $1,000 for each recording date. At each one of these dates he makes about four records, and he has an average of one recording engagement each week.

Not content with this prosperity and success, he opened a Broadway office for training and sending out sub-orchestras under his name, and he collects a personal royalty on each one. His orchestras are greatly in demand for social functions. Colleges now want the best New York orchestras for their proms, and they are willing to pay the prices necessary to get them. Yale, Georgetown, Fordham, and Cornell have had Roger's orchestra. I am told that he gets $1,000 from each engagement—apart from the orchestra's fee—for his personal appearance. Two of his orchestras play at the Miami-Biltmore in Florida and at the Seville-Biltmore in Havana, Cuba.

His father has become very proud of the boy's achievements. He subscribes to six clipping bureaus and glories in the flattering press notices accorded to Roger.

Roger has paid his debt in its entirety, and for a young man of eighteen has proved his worth as a financier on his own account. His personal banking account is now mounting rapidly. It was at first stated that his flash of success was on account of the Kahn name and consequent prosperity, but it is now admitted that he has won his place among the leaders of jazz orchestras on merit.

How has the financial and popular success affected this boy just out of a private school? I found him very modest and genuine. He seems a very simple and unaffected boy. In financial mat-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ters, however, he has the mind of a banker of mature years.

He works hard and long. He goes to his office at ten every morning. There he arranges engagements for his eight orchestras and rehearses with them. There he hires the musicians and makes the musical arrangements of the new song hits and works on his own song compositions (he has written several popular successes) and on a musical comedy which he is preparing with Irving Caesar. He is also attempting to write a rhapsody based on the best of the Negro spirituals. He says that he wants to develop something typically American in music. His ultimate ambition is to conduct a symphonic orchestra and to go on a concert tour similar to the one now being made by Paul Whiteman.

All of these activities mean busy hours at the office until four in the afternoon, when he goes to the Biltmore to direct his orchestra for the tea dance. After dinner he returns to his office and works until late in the evening, when he goes again to the Biltmore to direct the orchestra until two in the morning. Between times he wedges in his vaudeville appearances and assembles his musicians for their phonograph-recording engagements.

He is now an important figure of Broadway. Broadway has accepted him as one of its own. Broadway knows now that he is not a kid to be fooled, but a young man who has made his mark in his chosen profession. He has now reached that stage of popularity where one of the leading restaurants has named a sandwich after him. He told me in a very boyish way that he really does not like the ingredients of this sandwich, but that every time he lunches in that restaurant he feels compelled to order his namesake and to eat it with an appearance of satisfaction.

In the career which he has chosen young Kahn has handled himself wisely and well. How many other sons of wealthy parents are there who at eighteen years of age, through their own efforts, are receiving more than double the salary of the President of the United States?

Rolls and Discs

By Lawrence Jacob Abbott

Phonograph Records

SYMPHONY NO. 5 "FROM THE NEW WORLD" (Dvorák). Played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Electrically recorded; in ten parts, on five records. Victor.

This month brings in the most ambitious recording that has yet issued from America under what may be called the "new régime" of phonograph music. Recording by means of the microphone is still new enough to be spoken of as in a pioneering stage. And as such it should be expected to reach new goals frequently. It deserves applause, nevertheless, every time new territory is conquered. Until now, the largest piece of work to be recorded was the Chopin B Minor Sonata, played by Percy Grainger for Columbia. There was the complete version of the Berlioz "Symphonie Fantastique," of course, but that was "Made in England."

From the steady concert-goer's point of view, Dvorák's "New World" Symphony has been worn threadbare by its constant inclusion on orchestral programs. Conductors have chosen it as a means of showing off their own interpretations and the technical skill of their orchestras. Yet for those who have not heard it too often there is much in it of musical value. While not among the very greatest of orchestral compositions, the "New World" has a melodiousness, a brilliance, and an emotional expressiveness that win for it instant favor. Stokowski's performance is dynamic. He stretches out the plaintive Negro themes langourously only to furnish vivid contrast in his brilliant climaxes. The actual recording is a remarkable piece of work. It is slightly less faithful, perhaps, than that of the "Danse Macabre" and "In Springtime." But many passages are astonishingly accurate. The solemn brass chords that open the "Largo," for instance—and the climax of the last movement, in which the soaring violins are eclipsed by eloquent brass! If there is an outstanding fault in the recording—and what work of art has not its faults?—it is in the reproduction of the lower register. Although the bass is in excellent prominence to give the orchestra a firm foundation, its grandeur is at times solitary. The inner parts are not filled in well. Often the music is all top and bottom—no middle. The breaks are for the most part well chosen.

LIEBESFREUD—OLD VIENNA WALTZ (Kreisler-Rachmaninoff). Played by Sergei Rachmaninoff. Electrically recorded; in two parts, on one record. Victor.

Rachmaninoff's own arrangement, in which Kreisler's graceful violin solo is done over á la Balakirev's "Islamey." The material is surprisingly well adapted to such treatment. Viennese themes parade before us in grotesque pianistic passages.

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We were greatly surprised and pleased with the reproduction of the piano; it is by far the best Victor piano record we have heard. The upper register has too bell-like a tone, but the bass is perfection.

QUARTET IN A MINOR, Opus 51, No. 2 (Brahms). Played by the Lener String Quartet, of Budapest. Mechanically recorded; in eight parts, on four records. Columbia.

This quartet could be safely chosen as music for a desert isle. It will not dazzle, but it fades slowly. The Lener Quartet gives a highly musicianly performance, if a trifle dry. Brahms is not as irresistibly gay and fluent as he can be at times; but he achieves some memorable effects, such as the delicate, ethereal beauty of the upper register of strings in the third movement.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S (Furber-Adams-Lucas); **JOHN PEEL** (Arranged by Mark Andrews). Sung by the Associated Glee Clubs of America. Electrically recorded. Victor.

"The Bells of St. Mary's" furnishes excellent close harmony for glee club music. Its impressive volume and echoing chimes are somewhat marred by a noisy surface—or is it static? Far better is "John Peel," the irresistibly melodious English hunting song, and far better recorded, too. There is little to choose between this and the Columbia "John Peel" record, recorded a year ago by the same organization.

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA—Prelude—Intermezzo (Mascagni). Played by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, conducted by Gennaro Papi. Electrically recorded. Brunswick.

If this is saccharine in music, at least it is quite tasty. Mascagni keeps his violins fairly constantly in use, which allows the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra opportunity to exhibit a pleasing string tone. The volume seemed a trifle smothered in the climaxes.

SUITE NO. 6 FOR FULL ORCHESTRA (Bach-Wood). Played by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood. Mechanically recorded; in four parts, on two records. Columbia.

In reality, not a suite at all, but an arrangement by Sir Henry Wood of various instrumental works of Bach. Among other features are a dolorous lament and a scherzo with the jollity of a Grainger setting. Bach gains by orchestral transcription. His complex weaving of threads into a musical pattern is more easily followed when contrasting instrumental colors are used. Parts of the recording are feebler than they should be. The wood-wind sounds well, the strings poorly.

WATER BOY (Avery Robinson); **LI'L GAL** (Dunbar-Johnson). Sung by Paul Robeson. Electrically recorded. Victor.

Paul Robeson's voice has a quality which makes it a most satisfying "musical instrument" to listen to. He sings these two Southern songs with genuine charm. "Li'l Gal" is a quiet piece; "Water Boy," a lilting convict song, with a hauntingly beautiful close.

INDIAN LOVE CALL, FROM "ROSE-MARIE" (Friml); **DEEP IN MY HEART, DEAR** (Romberg). Played by Fritz Kreisler. Electrically recorded. Victor.

Two songs from operettas, arranged and played by Kreisler. "Indian Love Call" breaks from a passage of Oriental exoticism into a refrain unmercifully stolen from "Wildflower." Both numbers are pleasantly tuneful. It is a treat to have Kreisler play them. But is it not unfair that he should be monopolized for such work, instead of devoting some of his records to legitimate violin music?

Piano Rolls

PRELUDE, "LA DAMOISELLE ÉLUE" (Debussy). Played by Walter Gieseking for the Hupfeld Company of Leipzig, Germany. Ampico.

A quiet, poetic strain runs through this Debussy prelude. Gieseking exhibits a sensitive feeling for pianistic color and for Debussy's use of overtones. The result is delightful.

SHEHEREZADE, FANTASIA ARRANGEMENT (Rimsky-Korsakoff). Played by Serge Prokofieff. Duo-Art.

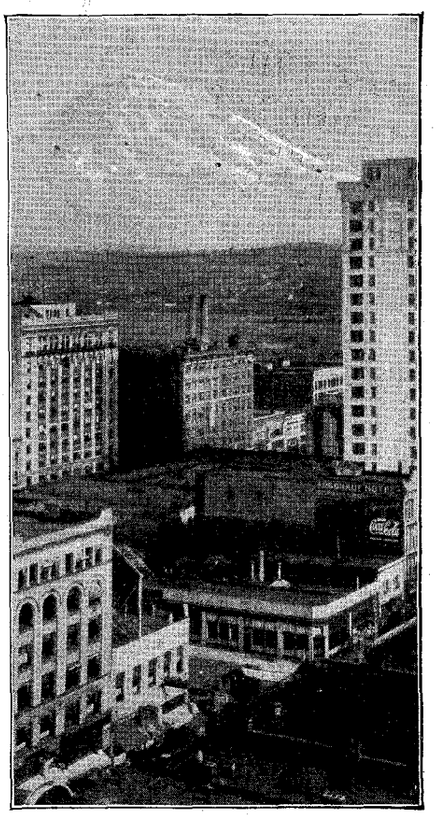
The "Sheherezade" lives not because of its form, but because of its content and orchestral color. Prokofieff's piano arrangement is only a "black and white" reproduction of the original, but his use of the *fantasia* causes no great loss in the architecture of the composition. The many solo passages in the orchestral version are well suited for the solo pianist. In other parts of the composition, however, the pianistic interpretation obtrudes.

PARSIFAL AND THE FLOWER MAIDENS (Wagner). Played by Milton Suskind and Julius Buerger; conducted by Artur Bodanzky. Ampico.

Four-hand music as it should be played! Bodanzky's direction adds the magic touch which makes the performance sound truly orchestral.

Credit

SINCE the publication of George Marvin's article "Doorways," in The Outlook for March 17, we have learned for the first time that the photographs accompanying the article were made by members of the Geophoto Club of the University of Chicago and are prize photographs from last spring's competition. The view of the main quadrangle of the University, printed on the cover, and that of the entrance to Mitchell Tower, on page 411, were made by Prentiss D. Moore; the other two photographs, the entrance to Ida Noyes Hall and the entrance to Harper Library, on pages 409 and 412, respectively, were made by John Wesley Coulter.



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PARTNER wanted for the well-known Hotel Rumsey and Mineral Bath Resort at Westfield, N. Y. (Nature's cure for rheumatism, nervousness, and that run down condition.) Apply in person. Terms $45,000, half interest, few thousand dollars down, balance 10 per cent a year. Don't delay! Get this quick. Chance to clear $20,000 year and more. 6,763, Outlook.

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WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

CAMP mother for summer camp of little boys. Personality, experience, education, social background, and a decided love for children are necessary. Address Camp Mother, 6,901, Outlook.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite H-5842, Washington, D. C.

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TO those people of sterling character and reputation who are interested in making a very fair and considerable additional income in an entirely sound and legitimate way we offer a very reputable and attractive business proposition. We have a line of hosiery of the very best quality and latest style, which can be sold at attractive prices and good commission to representatives. Will be backed up by the best of genuine service to the customer in order to secure repeat business. Representatives of middle age preferred. References required and also given. La Sheen Silk Hosiery Co., 40 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED, by widow living alone, refined woman as working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. Another helper kept. Permanent and attractive home to right person. 6,872, Outlook.

WANTED, at private hospital for mild mental and nervous diseases, educated unmarried woman, not over thirty-five years old, not nurse or matron, now residing in eastern New England. Give education, experience, and references. Wages $60 monthly and maintenance. Dr. George H. Torney, 300 South St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Elderly woman as housewife's assistant; light work, all conveniences. $35 per month. References exchanged. 6,909, Outlook.

WOMAN—Publishing house has permanent sales position with executive future to offer woman of keen intelligence who has heretofore earned $50 or more a week. Previous sales experience not necessary, experience in educational work helpful. Refinement and determination essential for success. Traveling required—all transportation paid—liberal drawing account and commission basis. Write, stating age and qualifications, to B. E. Sparrow, 50 W. 47th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN teacher desires position as housekeeper or supervisor of home for children. 6,880, Outlook.

CHEERFUL, companionable, competent Philadelphia woman wishes resident position as secretary-companion. Experienced traveler. 6,898, Outlook.

COMPANION or tutor. Cornell medical student desires summer position. Will travel. Excellent references. 6,912, Outlook.

DARTMOUTH graduate, Harvard law student, desires summer position, preferably outdoor work. Qualified to drive, care for boats, do odd jobs; not afraid of hard work. 6,911, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDUCATED woman, former army hostess, wishes position of trust. Experienced housekeeper, adaptable, cheerful, loves and understands children. Any location. Highest credentials. 6,916, Outlook.

EFFICIENT, experienced teacher is open to engagement for scholastic year 1926-7, private school. Latin, English, history. First class references. Address 6,914, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED tutor, teacher. Pennsylvania graduate student. Traveling companion-tutor. Summer or year. Best references. 6,844, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED young teacher desires summer position as governess, teacher, or companion. References. 6,902, Outlook.

LADY, university graduate, London, Paris, desires position companion or tutor, summer vacation. 6,910, Outlook.

LONDON University, B.A., A.C.P. honors, requires coaching or tutoring work during summer. W., Box 1042, Winter Park, Fla.

POSITION as companion or housekeeper by American middle aged woman. References exchanged. 6,881, Outlook.

REFINED, experienced nursery governess wishes position by May 15. 6,896, Outlook.

SCHOOL teacher desires position as social secretary, companion, traveling companion, or governess. Duties to begin about June 8. 6,907, Outlook.

SOCIAL worker, 12 years' executive experience, would like position as superintendent in institution. 6,871, Outlook.

SYMPATHETIC, successful teacher, organizer, visitor, speaker, desires part time work. Fond of travel. No selling. Emma Wardle, 36 S. Fifth St., Hudson, N. Y.

TEACHER of several years' experience, with two years of college education, desires position as companion from July 1 to September 1. References exchanged. 6,899, Outlook.

TEACHER wants position as traveling companion or governess. 6,847, Outlook.

TRAINED woman, splendid ability in gaining love and respect of young people and children, supervision of home during parents' absence or in community or church life. Best references. 6,895, Outlook.

TUTOR and companion. Experienced Haverford graduate wants summer position. Familiar with outdoor life. References. 6,875, Outlook.

TUTORING by young college graduate for summer; responsible position desired; assistant instructor Middlebury College; references. Address 51 Hepburn, Middlebury, Vt.

TUTORING, secretarial work, by young woman, experienced teacher having university degrees. Will travel. 6,795, Outlook.

TWO sisters, college girls, seek employment in Eastern seashore locality. The right sort of position in camp or hotel considered for room and board. References exchanged. 6,904, Outlook.

WHO needs a superior-type, dependable woman in their home to fill position of trust and responsibility, one who is gentle, helpful, and willing? Successfully experienced in home management, sewing, care of children, accounts, etc. Free to go anywhere. 6,918, Outlook.

WIDOW, Protestant, graduate nurse, daughter eight, desires position of trust for summer—nursing or household executive. 6,903, Outlook.

WOMAN, American, refined, well educated, would like entire charge of home. No objection to children. 6,908, Outlook.

WOULD like position as supervising housekeeper, nurse, or companion. Have had a number of years of experience. Write Christine N. Hecker, Belona, Va.

YOUNG lady of travel experience and knowledge of French and Spanish will act as companion or tutor on trip abroad this summer. 6,905, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, 21, pianist, normal school graduate in June, kindergarten experience, desires vacation position in private family. References. 6,913, Outlook.

YOUNG woman to drive lady's car and act as companion for summer months. Willing to travel. Box 672, Oyster Bay, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner wishes to supervise or purchase well-established kindergarten. 6,810, Outlook.

PERPLEXITY Bureau. Information and suggestion—literary, domestic, personal. No positions. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

GRADUATE nurse will care for three children between two and eleven in her home during the summer. Ideal home. Quiet town. References exchanged. 6,906, Outlook.

MENTALLY defective children wanted to care for during the summer at my home in the hills of Maine. Try the effect of what a Maine summer with simple living and experienced, interested care will do for them. Defective speech a specialty. Only five accommodated this season. Apply early. Those under six preferred; no objection to babies. Correspondence solicited. References exchanged. Price $25 and up weekly, according to care needed. Address Box 27, Coopers Mills, Me.

CASH paid for dental gold, false teeth, discarded jewelry, diamonds, platinum. Mail. Florida Gold Refining Co., 21 West Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

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By the Way

"THE Turn of the Century, 1900-1904," the first volume of Mark Sullivan's "Our Times: The United States, 1900-1925," reminds us that during the first four years of this century butter sold for twenty-five cents a pound; one pair of silk stockings a year were sold for each 2,000 of the population, while the ratio is one for six to-day; that hotel rooms were one dollar a day; that 40,000 Confederate soldiers and six out of nineteen lieutenant-generals were still alive; and that General Joe Wheeler and three United States Senators did not object to signing testimonials asserting that "Peruna is the best I have ever tried."

Classified advertisement from the New York "Evening Graphic:"

"FORTY Nick Carter books, very good condition, for 22 cal. revolver, 5 or 6 shooter. Write only. E. C——, —— East —— St., city."

An apt pupil.

We learn from the "New Yorker" of a new system that a large motion-picture publication has evolved for evicting bores. An office boy enters, advising the harassed editor that some important personage awaits him, and the bore, greatly impressed, arises hastily and departs. A short time ago this system completely collapsed. After a particularly trying half-hour in the company of a visitor, the office boy was summoned in response to an agreed bell signal.

"Senator Walsh, of Montana, is outside to see you, sir," announced the youth. The bore departed and the editor resumed his work.

Three-quarters of an hour later the office boy, whom the editor had not noticed was new, entered again. "Senator Walsh is still waiting, sir, and he says he can't wait much longer either."

A little girl sniffed audibly as she walked into the dining-room, and said to her aunt, "I smell candy."

After receiving the object of her sniffing, she looked at the sweet morsel intently and said, "I did not fink that I could smell such a small piece."

Auntie took the hint.

Radio listeners in Perth, Western Australia, report the hearing of a program broadcast by the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York. The distance between the two places is 11,498 miles. This is believed to be the long-distance broadcast record.

Sign on the back of a ten-ton truck: "If you bump me, use your head!"

"Punch" tells this one:

Young Lady (after a violent dance): "There! My heel's gone! That's done for me this evening."

Youth: "Oh, bother! Don't you carry spare parts?"

Howard Brubaker writes: "What has become of the old-fashioned newspaper which discussed other matters besides the liquor question?"

The high-water mark of gullibility among would-be motion-picture scenario writers was reached, we think, by one Ambrose Caboul, of San Francisco, California. He advertised for sale three of his movie plots in a Los Angeles magazine. Mrs. Evelyn Rosencrantz, serving a sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary, answered the advertisement, stating that she was an expert on scenarios and pictures and could give him valuable instruction in the marketing of his brain children. Caboul went to the prison to see her. Her story that she was there studying prison conditions seemed to convince him. Mr. Caboul now charges that the prisoner has obtained from him his entire fortune of $6,000 on her promise to bring him fame and money.

A bishop was eating dinner with his host before the afternoon service at which he was to speak. He ate very little, explaining that it is not good for a preacher to eat heavily before a sermon. The housewife could not attend the service, as she had the supper to prepare. When her husband came home, she said, "Well, how was he?" The husband, drawing a sigh, replied, "He might just as well of et."

Despite the sneers of the super-perfect, the great art of eating with a knife is not lost in America. One one-hundred-per-center, observed on a Pennsylvania diner out of St. Louis, whose pockets bulged with oil contracts, did it with infinite dexterity, conveying semi-liquid morsels to his mouth without losing a drop. He also spurned napkin and finger-bowl. There was really no call for either. He had not mussed himself up a bit.

The Iowa man who secured legislation lengthening the sheets on hotel bedsteads, thereby comforting countless toes, still has work to do. He should get behind a Constitutional amendment to lengthen the berths in all Pullman sleeping-cars six inches. It will save a deal of hunching on the lengthy part of the human race in America.

A little boy who is studying music told his mother his teacher wanted to know how many carrots there was in a bushel. His mother was surprised that a music teacher should ask a question like that, so she asked her why. The teacher looked puzzled, and finally said, "Oh, I asked him how many beats there are in a measure."

On the last day of school prizes were distributed. When one little boy returned home, his mother was entertaining callers.

"Well, my boy," said one of the callers, "did you get a prize?"

"No; but I got horrible mention," replied the boy.

Radio Station WEAF and its allied stations throughout the country keep a check-up on the letters received concerning their various broadcast features. The most popular entertainers, in the order named, are Ipana Troubadors, The Vikings, the Gold Dust Twins, the Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Shinola Merrymakers, Silvertown Cord Orchestra, Cliquot Club Eskimos, the Eveready Hour, the Capitol Theatre Sunday night program, and the Shakespearean Players. It will be noted that jazz far outranks the classical offerings in popularity.

"There are two sides to every question," proclaimed the sage. "Yes," said the fool, "and there are two sides to a sheet of flypaper, but it makes a difference to the fly which side he chooses."

A subscriber writes: Recently we stood at the door of our country house waiting for our car. "Ah, look!" exclaimed my friend; "the trees are leaving."

"What can we do to keep them?" I said.

"I don't know, unless we take away their trunks," was the answer.

In the best Southern manner, according to the Richmond "Christian Advocate:" "Do you mean to say that I am a liar?" "I hope that I could not do so ungentlemanly a thing; but I see you catch my idea."

Answer to last week's anagram: "Scrape," "capers," "pacers," "Casper," "escarp," "spacer," "crapes."

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